

AMRO

WUENIC 2025 revision,
Published 15 July 2026



WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC), 2025 revision

Every year, WHO and UNICEF jointly review submissions from Member States on national immunization coverage, including annual administrative and official coverage, finalized survey reports and data from both published and grey literature. The data is triangulated with consideration of potential biases and local expert opinions to differentiate between accurately reflective empirical data and potentially misleading data, to assess the most likely coverage levels for each country.

WHO and UNICEF produce country-specific estimates by reviewing each country's data independently, without borrowing from other countries when data are missing. The estimates are not ad hoc adjustments to reported figures and may rely on a single empirical source, typically nationally reported coverage. When no data exist for a specific country-vaccine-year, earlier and later data are interpolated. If sources conflict or vary widely, the most plausible estimate is selected after considering potential biases.

This slide deck presents the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026), using UNPD World Population Prospects (WPP 2024) for population-weighted averages and to derive absolute numbers of vaccinated and unvaccinated/zero-dose children.

Methods: • [Burton et al. 2009. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes.](#)

- [Burton et al. 2012. A formal representation of the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: a computational logic approach.](#)
- [Brown et al. 2013. An introduction to the grade of confidence used to characterize uncertainty around the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage.](#)
- [Danovaro-Holliday et al. 2021. Compliance of WUENIC with Guidelines for Accurate and Transparent Health Estimates Reporting \(GATHER\) criteria.](#)

Definitions of immunization terms

Vaccine coverage

Percentage of infants (children under one year of age) who received certain vaccine-doses. For example, coverage of DTP3 is the percentage of infants who received all three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine.

Unvaccinated

An infant that did not receive the first dose of a vaccine series. The term zero-dose is used to describe children unvaccinated with DTP1.

Under-vaccinated

An infant who received some but not all the recommended vaccine-doses in the national schedule.

Vaccine-Doses

- Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG): vaccine against tuberculosis
- Hepatitis B birth dose, given within 24 hours after birth (HepBB)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, first dose (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3)
- Hepatitis B vaccine, third dose (HepB3)
- Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine, third dose (Hib3)
- Inactivated polio vaccine, first dose (IPV1) and last dose (IPVC)
- Measles containing vaccine, first dose (MCV1) and second dose (MCV2)
- Rotavirus vaccine, last dose (RotaC)
- Pneumococcal vaccine, last dose (PCVC)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc): vaccine to protect against certain types of human papillomavirus that can lead to cancer or genital warts

The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

The IA2030 is a global strategy endorsed by the World Health Assembly aiming to ensure everyone, everywhere, at every age benefits from vaccines for improved health and well-being by 2030. It focuses on increasing vaccine coverage, equity, sustainability and pandemic preparedness while promoting life-course immunization and integrating immunization with other health services.

Key concepts

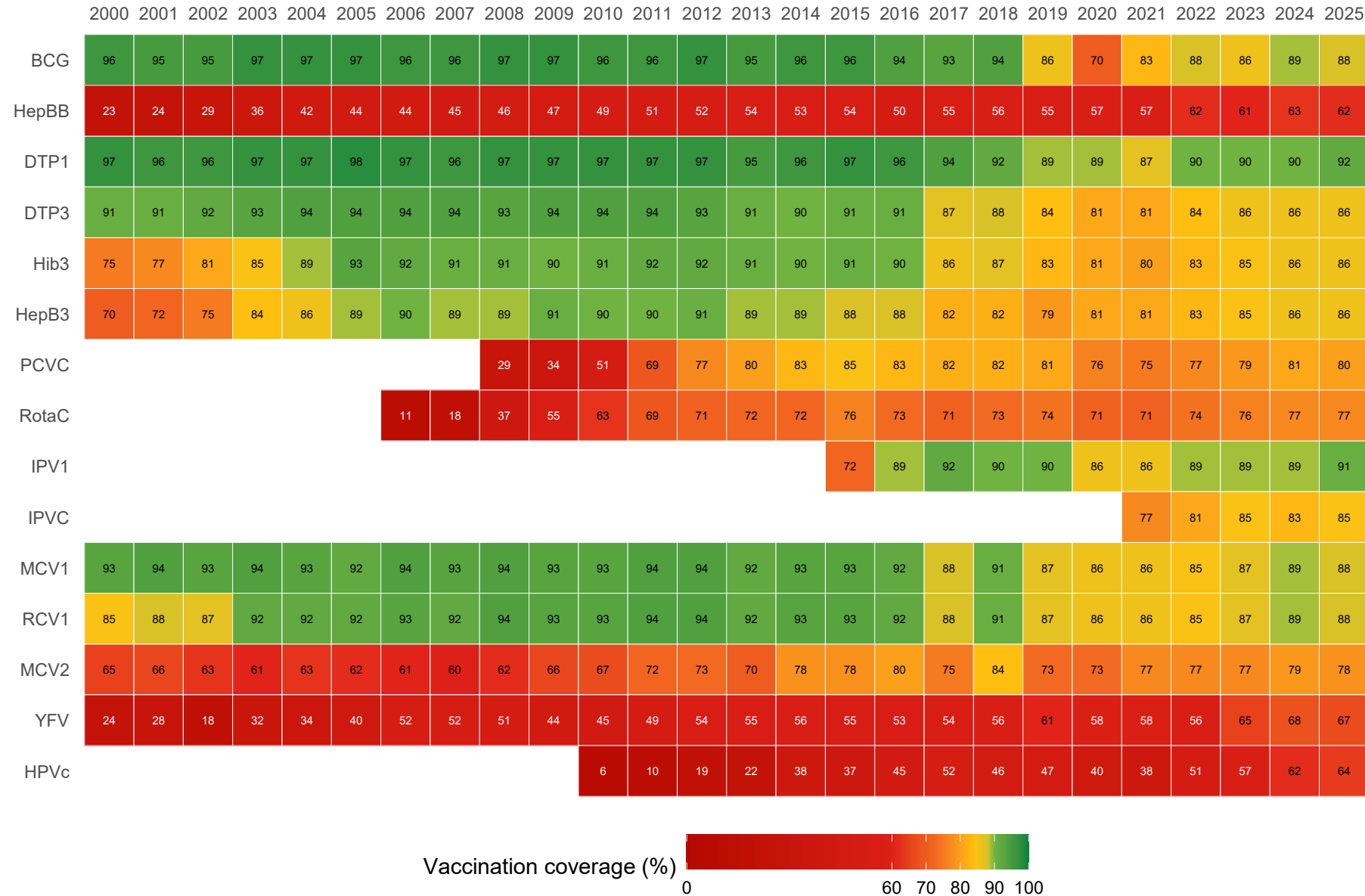
- The World Health Organization (WHO) provides global vaccine recommendations, which are adapted by countries based on local needs. Only DTP, polio and measles-containing vaccines are used in all countries.
- DTP1 is a marker of access to routine immunization services, and when not received, serves as a proxy for identifying children who have not received any vaccinations, also known as "zero-dose" children. High DTP1 coverage indicates good access to immunization services, while low coverage suggests challenges in reaching children with essential vaccines.
- DTP3 is a widely used indicator of immunization programme performance. It reflects a country's ability to deliver routine immunization services and ensures children are protected against serious disease. DTP3 is tracked globally and serves as a key measure of a nation's vaccination efforts.
- DTP1-DTP3 drop-out measures the percentage of children who received DTP1 but not DTP3, and highlights where children are lost along the vaccination pathway, highlighting potential weaknesses in service delivery and follow-up.
- MCV1 (usually recommended between 9-12 months) assesses the ability to deliver vaccines later in infancy. It serves as a tracer for protection against measles and is a good indicator of health system performance.
- HPV vaccine protects against specific types of human papilloma virus (HPV), and is used to measure life cycle vaccination.
- Other key indicators include PCVC and MCV2, which are used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Together, these indicators provide a consistent and comparable way to track immunization progress, identify missed communities and monitor global targets, including those under the Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Overview

- DTP1 coverage increased 2 percentage points from 90% in 2024 to 92% in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage remained constant at 86% between 2024 and 2025.
- In AMR, there were 266,000 fewer zero-dose children compared to in 2024. This leaves 1.1 million children without vaccination, vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases and a further 709,000 with only partial protection.
- In AMR, 4 countries* accounted for over half (55.4%) of all zero-dose children.
- There were 17 (49%) countries that achieved DTP3 coverage of at least 90% (IA2030 target).
- MCV1 coverage declined 1 percentage point from 89% in 2024 to 88% in 2025. There were 1.6 million children who missed out on the first measles vaccination.
- MCV2 coverage declined 1 percentage point from 79% in 2024 to 78% in 2025.
- Last dose coverage of HPV vaccination (HPVc) among girls increased from 62% to 64% in 2025.

*Mexico (20.4%), Venezuela (17.3%), Argentina (9.4%), and Bolivia (8.3%)

Vaccine coverage (%), by year, AMR, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Vaccine coverage and progress varies between antigens and over time.

This heatmap shows vaccine coverage trends in AMR since 2000, with green cells indicating coverage of 90% or more.

In 2015, 6 out of 14 (43%) vaccines with data achieved coverage of 90% or more.

In 2025, 2 out of 15 (13%) vaccines achieved coverage of 90% or more.

Since 2006, estimates have been made for 5 new vaccines. IPV1 is the newest vaccine being reported (2021), which achieved 85% coverage in 2025.

Vaccine coverage, by country, AMR, 2025

	BCG	HepBB	DTP1	DTP3	Hib3	HepB3	PCVC	RotaC	IPV1	IPVC	MCV1	RCV1	MCV2	YFV	HPVc
Cuba	99	99	99	99	99	99	99		99	99	99	99	99		94
Guyana	99	93	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	71
Chile	99	99	98	95	95	95	94		98	95	95	95	78		92
El Salvador	97	90	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	98	98	71		77
Uruguay	99		99	96	96	96	97		99	96	98	98	95		57
Costa Rica	99	71	97	96	96	96	98	95	97	96	98	98	92		83
Nicaragua	99		96	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	94	94	95		66
St Kitts and Nevis	95	93	99	95	95	95			98	95	93	93	93		72
St Vincent	97	99	99	99	99	99			99	99	99	99	99		18
Trinidad and Tobago			99	97	97	97	97		99	99	93	93	96	93	15
Colombia	94	86	94	92	92	92	89	91	94	92	91	91	86	96	57
Canada			92	92	90	83	85	87	92	92	92	92	79		86
Brazil	97	82	98	86	86	86	88	88	98	86	90	90	76	72	86
United States		75	98	94	92	93	84	77	97	93	92	92	95		51
Dominica	91	89	95	90	90	90			95	93	80	80	74		73
St Lucia	94	90	90	84	84	84			90	84	86	86	78		89
Dominican Republic	99	76	97	87	86	86	87	83	98	88	95	95	78		56
Jamaica	98	55	95	95	95	95			95	95	93	93	93		30
Barbados			91	85	85	85	85		92	91	89	89	85		58
Honduras	87	78	88	86	86	86	86	87	88	87	87	87	84		73
Antigua and Barbuda		74	99	99	99	99			99	88	97	97	82		1
Peru	87	83	92	84	84	84	80	87	91	84	84	84	66	61	80
Bahamas			99	85	85	85	85	85	99	93	91	91	65		7
Mexico	88	25	89	89	89	89	78	85	89	89	88	88	69		75
Grenada		95	93	93	93	86			93	93	83	83	67		3
Panama	99	92	94	80	80	80	77	87	94	80	87	87	85	5	70
Guatemala	88	50	86	77	77	77	85	83	85	81	90	90	84		63
Belize	87	78	89	83	83	83	75	17	89	86	88	88	91		69
Paraguay	79	69	82	80	80	80	91	80	82	80	90	90	69	83	42
Ecuador	73	63	80	77	77	77	76	76	79	77	78	78	79	79	68
Argentina	81	77	80	75	75	75	79	73	81	74	82	82	46	7	61
Suriname		79	80	80	80	80			78	76	67	67	52	63	21
Bolivia	68		65	59	59	59	59	62	68	59	67	67	61	66	67
Haiti	66		78	58	58	58	39	52	71		62	62	48		
Venezuela	51	39	57	50	50	50	0	0	54	54	53	53	38	60	



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: Countries ordered based on descending crude average coverage across all vaccines.

This heatmap shows vaccine coverage by country and vaccine in 2025.

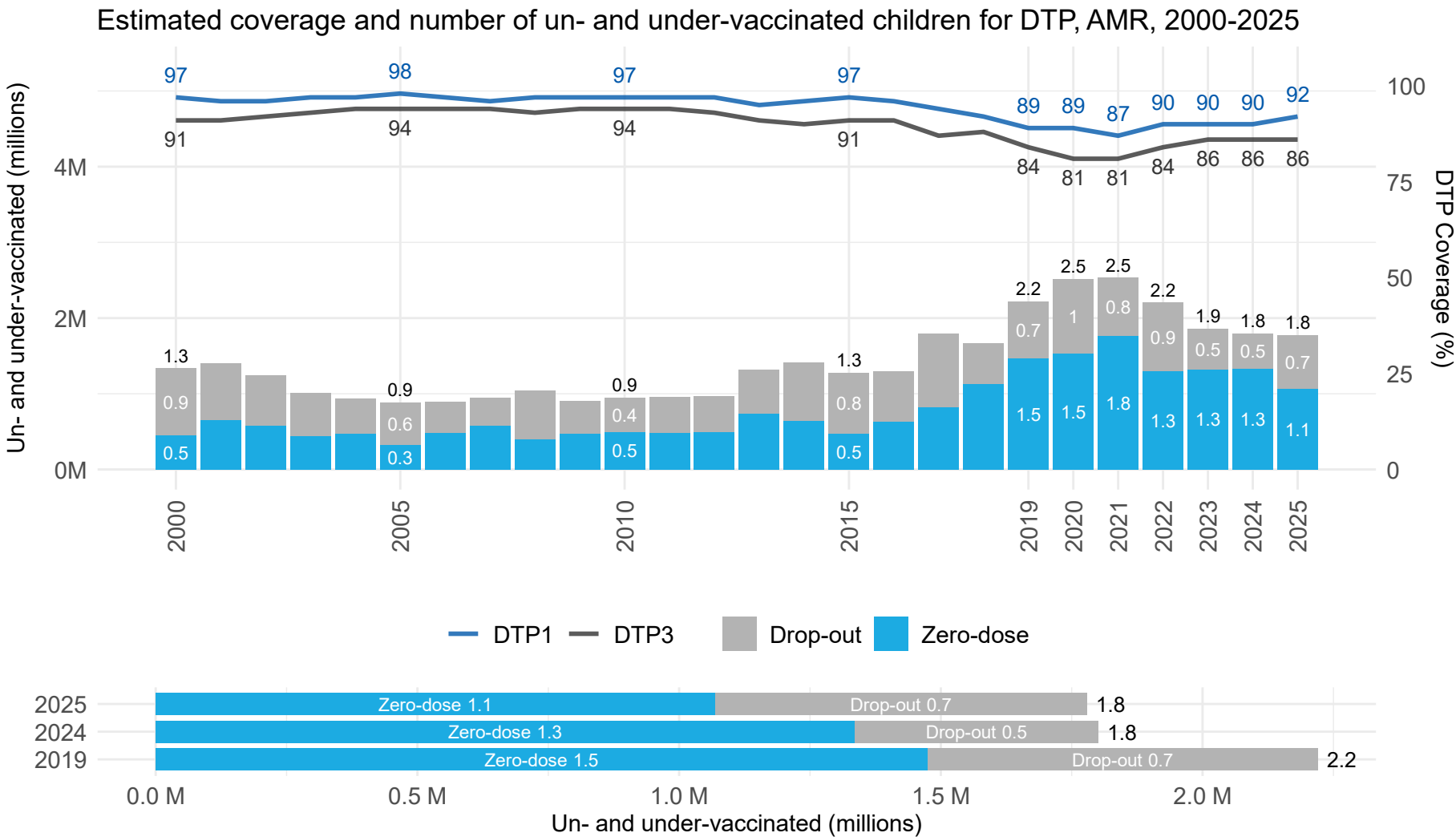
In 2025, 27 out of 35 countries achieved coverage of 90% or higher in at least one vaccine.

Cuba had the highest percentage of vaccines (100%) in the national immunization schedule with coverage of at least 90%, followed by Guyana (93%).

8 countries had not achieved 90% coverage of any vaccine (Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Suriname, and Venezuela).

DTP1

In 2025, DTP1 coverage was 92% and DTP3 was 86%, leaving 1.8 million children un- or under-vaccinated, including 1.1 million zero-dose and 709,000 with only partial protection.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: There may be discrepancies due to rounding.

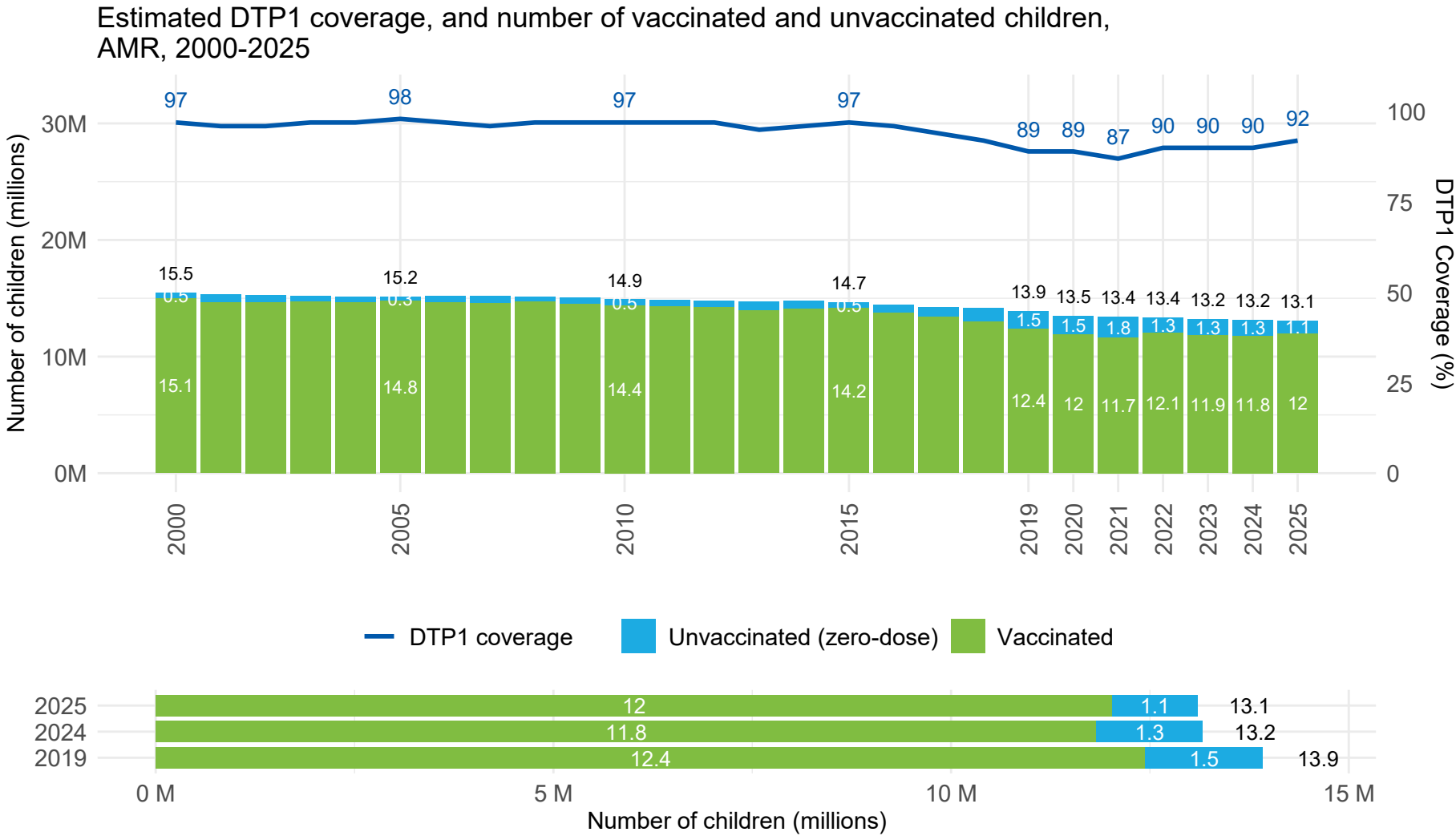
The key goal of the Immunization Agenda 2030 is to make vaccination available to everyone, everywhere, by 2030.

This chart shows diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine first (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3) coverage trends, the number of zero-dose children and DTP drop-out.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage increased at 92%. The number of children missing out on any vaccination (zero-dose children) improved from 1,335,000 in 2024 to 1,069,000 in 2025.

DTP3 coverage remained constant at 86% in 2025, leaving 1,779,000 children vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage was 92%: 12 million children received at least one dose of DTP-containing vaccine, but 1.1 million remain unreached.



DTP1 coverage in 2025 (92%) was higher than in 2019 (89%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 3% from 12.4 million in 2019 to 12 million in 2025.

The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 6% from 13.9 million in 2019 to 13.1 million in 2025.

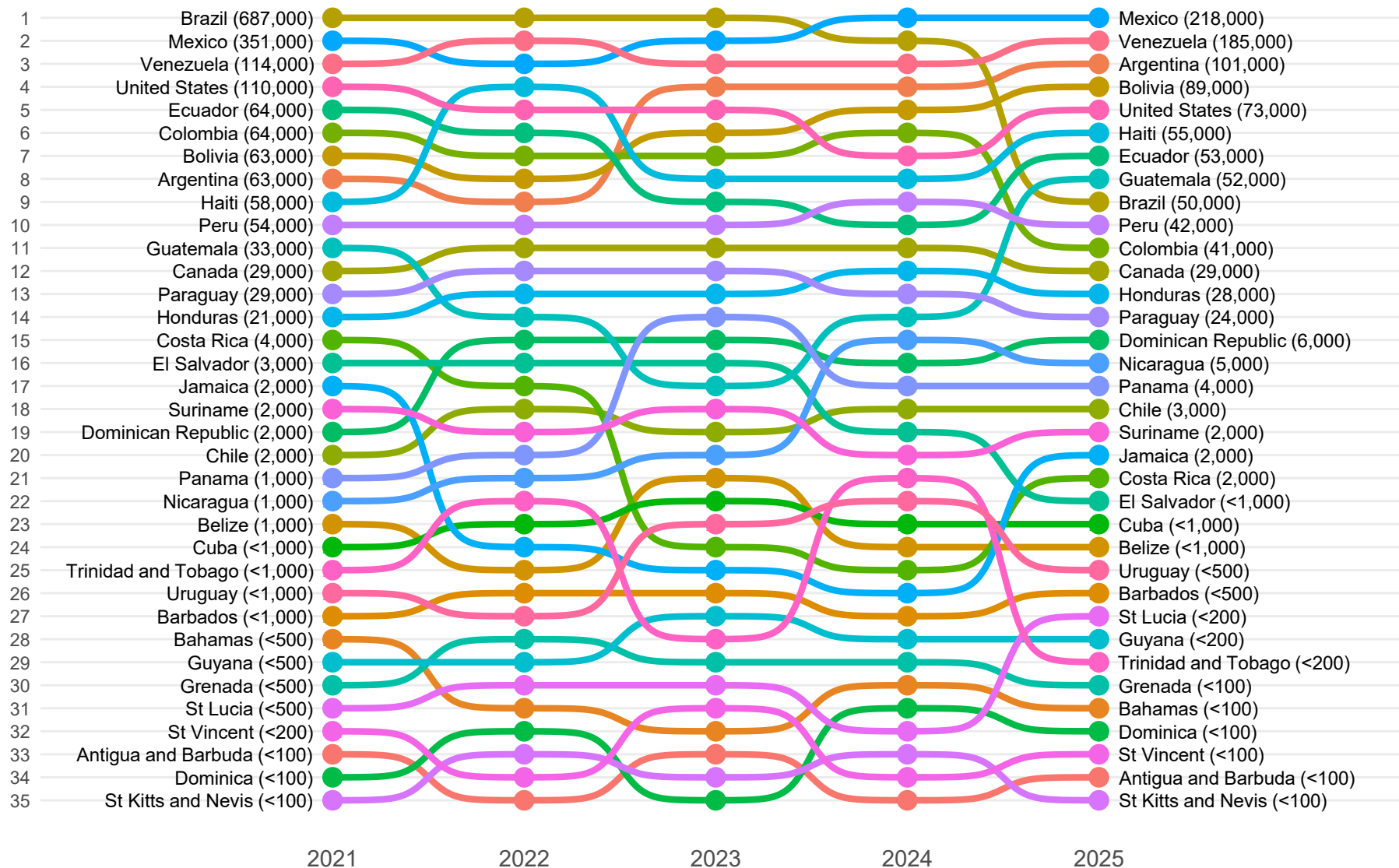
In 2025, 416,000 fewer children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 821,000 fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or at least decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

Countries ranked by number of zero-dose children, AMR, 2021-2025



This chart compares the ranking of countries in AMR based on the absolute number of zero-dose children, with rank 1 representing the country in the region with the most zero-dose children.

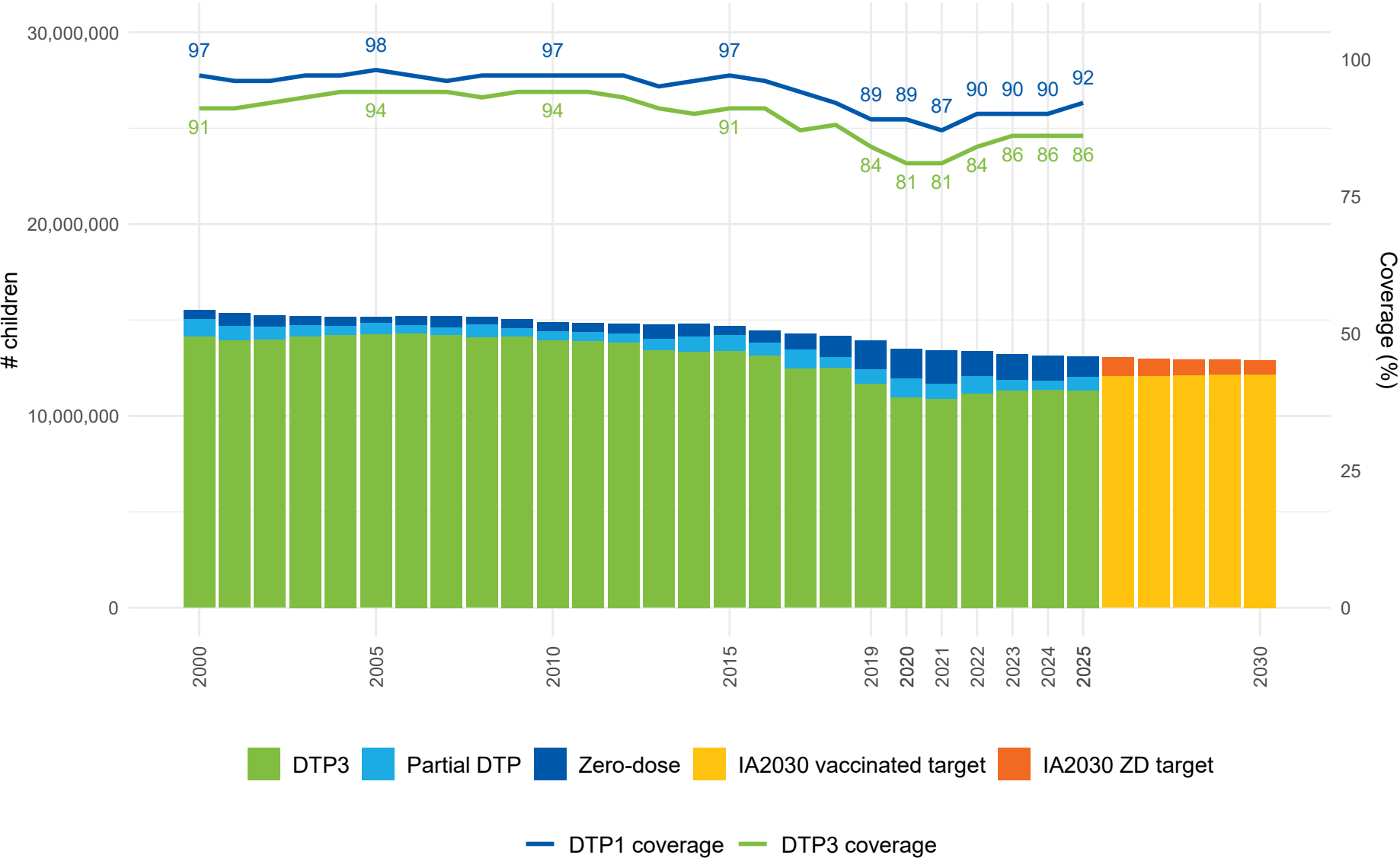
In 2021, Brazil had the highest number of zero-dose children (687,000), followed by Mexico (351,000).

In 2025, Mexico had the highest number of zero-dose children (218,000), followed by Venezuela (185,000).

There was some change in the top 3 countries between 2021 and 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: Number in parentheses is the number of zero-dose children.
 Zero-dose children are those who did not receive DTP1.

DTP coverage (%), number of children fully, partially and unvaccinated for DTP 2000-2025 and projections to 2030 based on IA2030 target , AMR



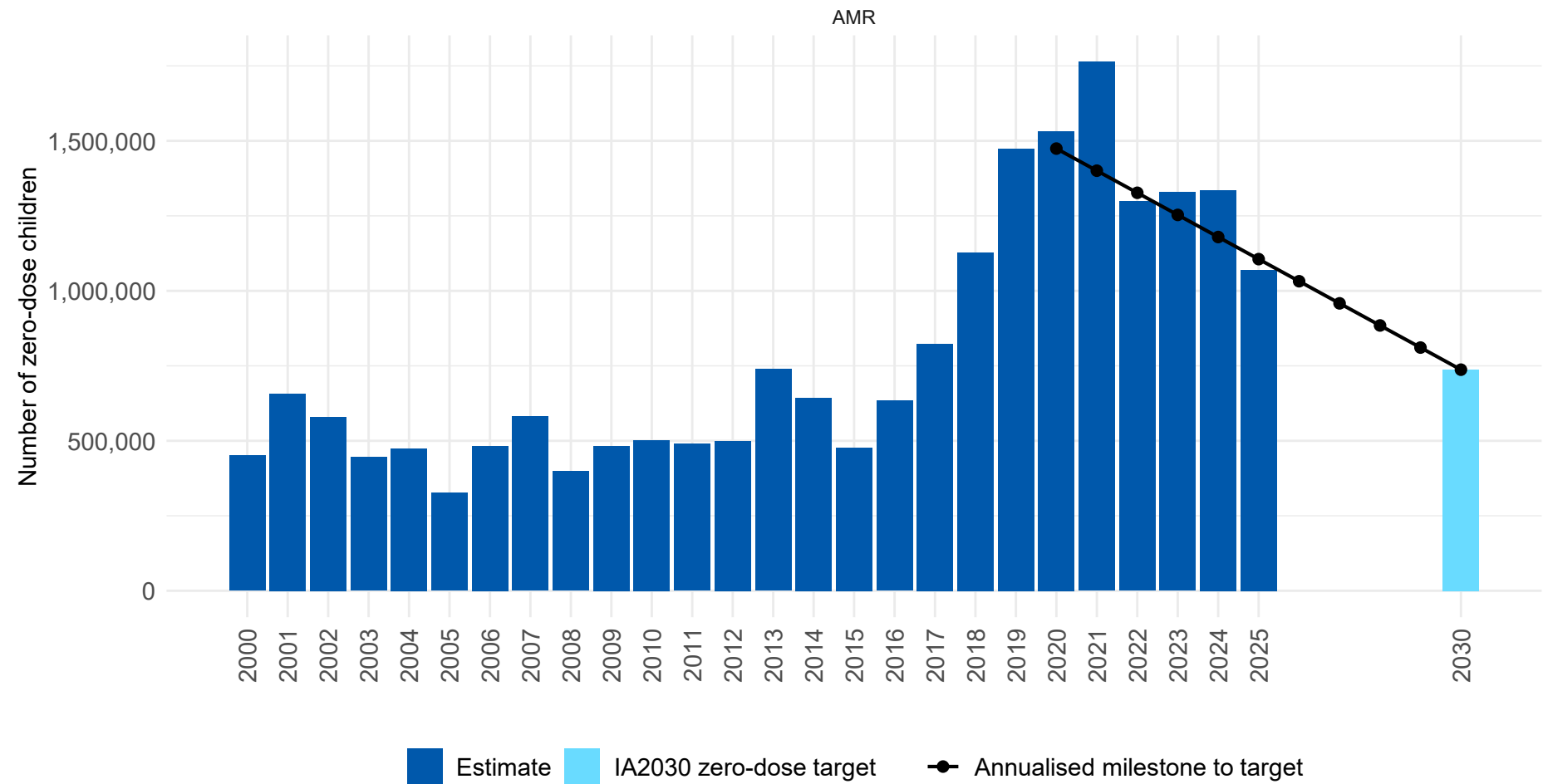
IA2030 calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030. This chart shows the annual number of children required to be vaccinated to reach the ZD target.

AMR is projected to have a decline in the number of surviving infants by 2030. To achieve the IA2030 ZD target, current efforts would be sufficient, however, countries should continue to strengthen beyond the targets.

Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.
Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030.

In 2025, the number of zero-dose children was 3% below the annual IA2030 milestone, bringing the 2030 goal within reach if progress is sustained.

Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000-2025 and target by 2030, AMR



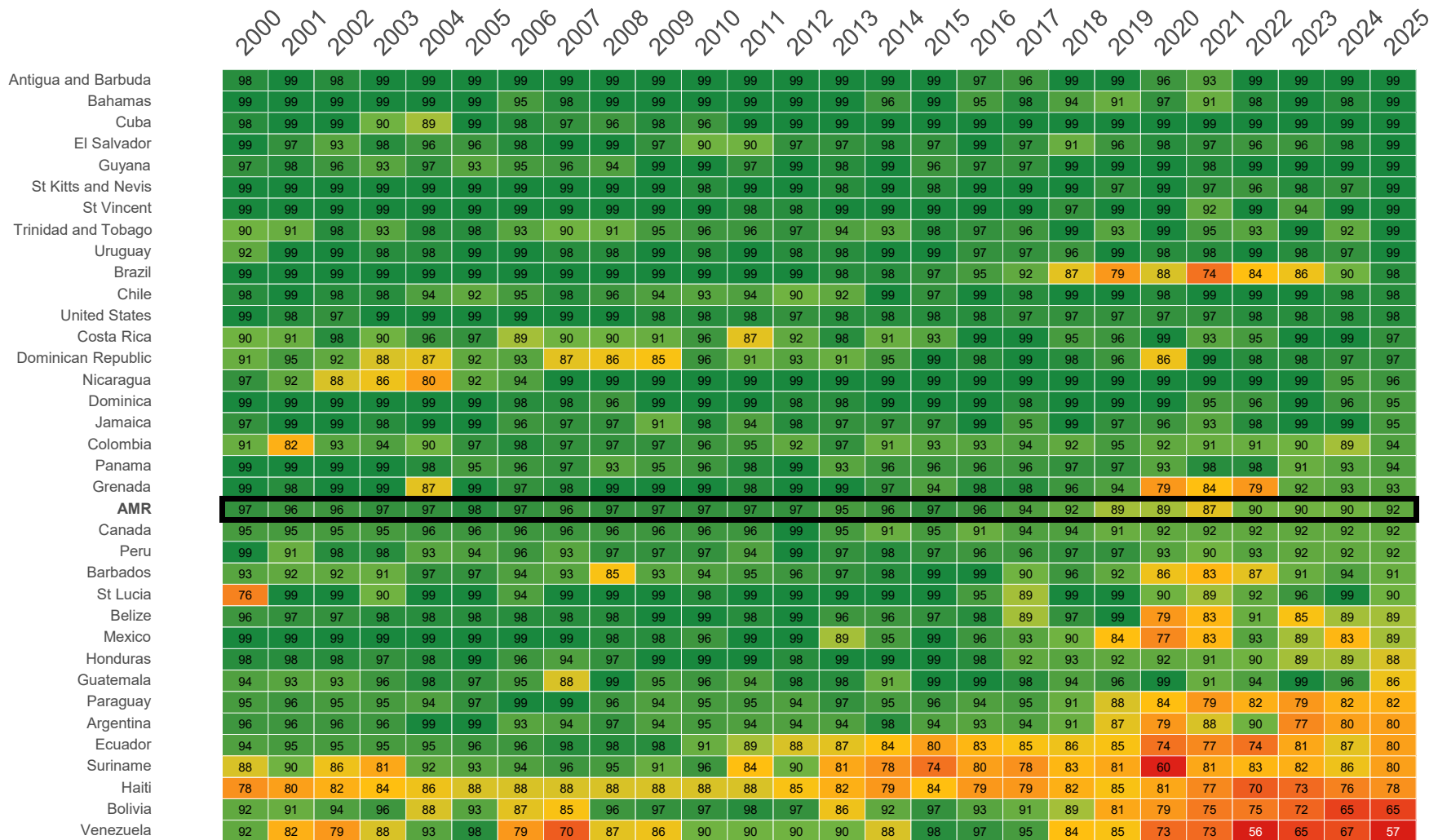
The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) aims to leave no one behind with immunization and calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children by half by 2030.

- This chart shows:
- Estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000-2024 (dark blue bars)
 - Zero-dose target by 2030 (light blue bar)
 - Trajectory to reach the 2030 target based on a linear decline (points)

In 2025, the number of zero-dose children was approximately -3% lower than the annual milestone to reach the target.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030. The line and points show the yearly progress and trajectory to meet the target by 2030, based on a linear decline.

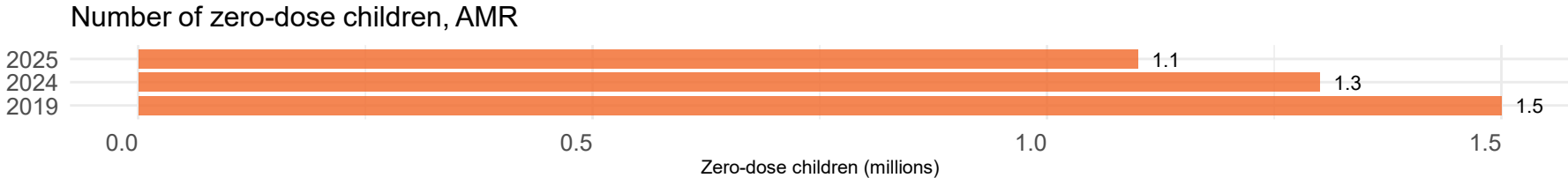
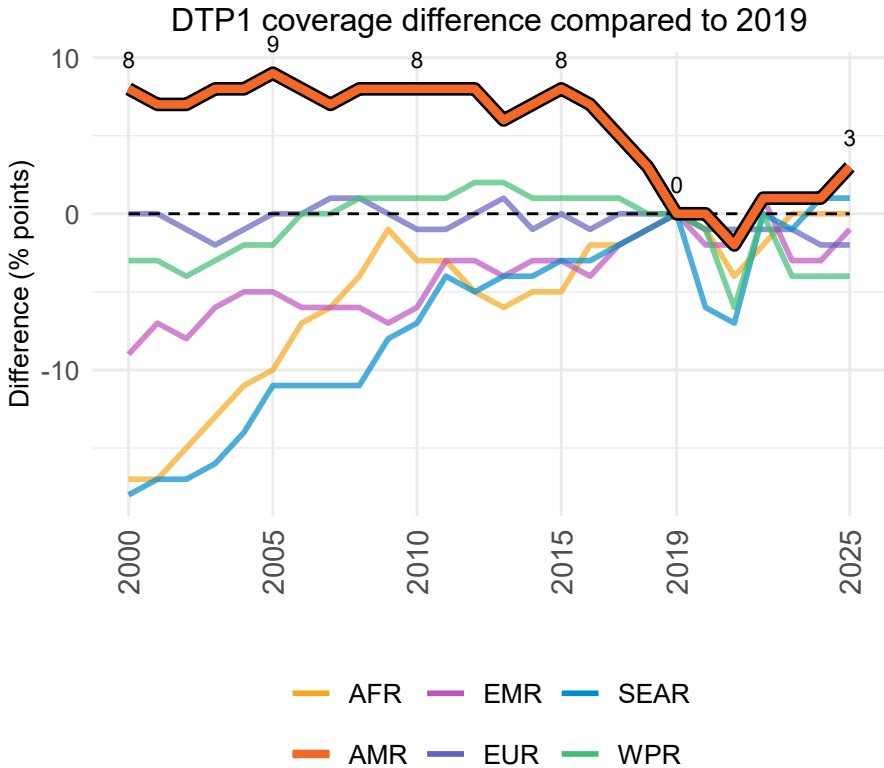
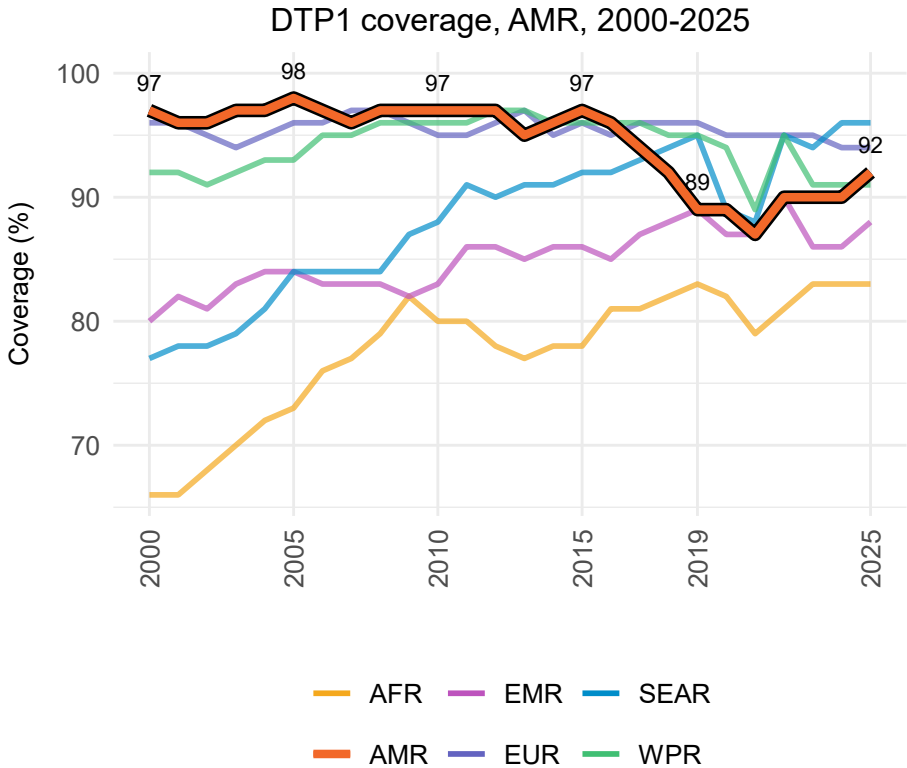
DTP1 coverage, by country, AMR, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Countries ordered based on descending coverage in 2025

This heatmap shows DTP1 coverage, by region and year. Red indicates low coverage (<60%) and green indicates high coverage (≥90%). The changing colour gradient can be used to tracked changes in coverage over time and recovery from pandemic-related disruptions where applicable.

DTP1 coverage has improved since 2000 in some regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in zero-dose children persist.



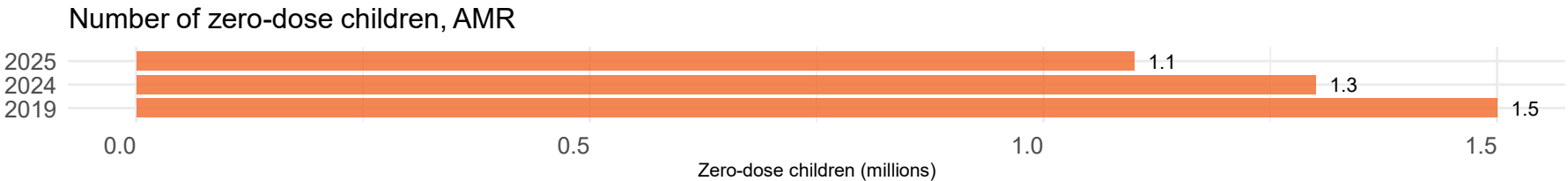
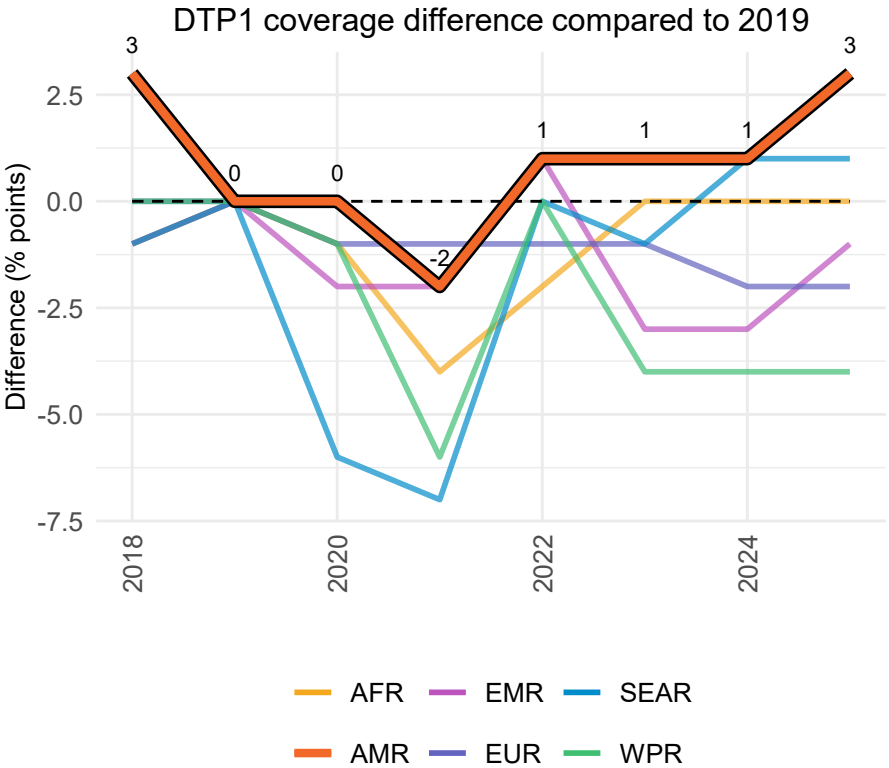
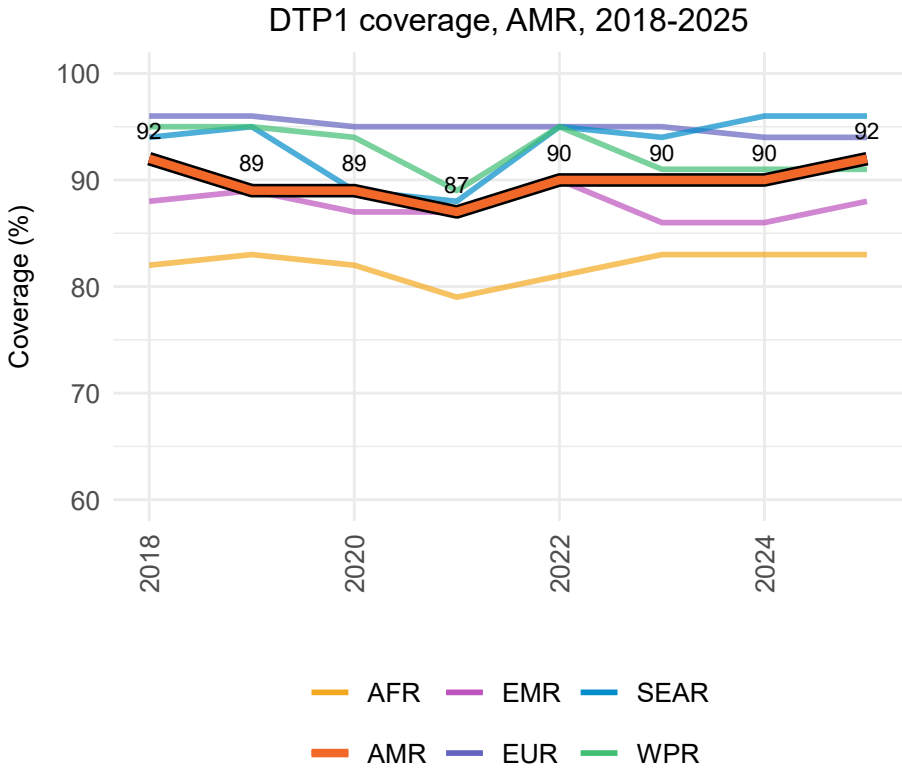
In 2025, AMR ranked number 3 out of 6 WHO regions, with DTP1 coverage of 92%.

DTP1 coverage (92%) was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (89%).

This equates to 1.1 million zero-dose children in 2025 compared to 1.5 million zero-dose children in 2019.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Zero-dose children (millions) due to rounding.

DTP1 coverage improved between 2024 and 2025 in some regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in zero-dose children persist.



In 2025, AMR ranked number 3 out of 6 WHO regions, with DTP1 coverage of 92%.

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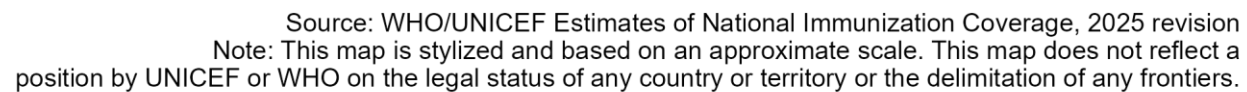
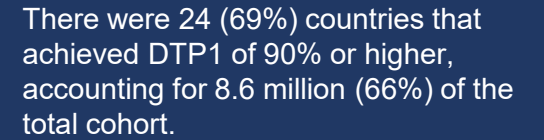
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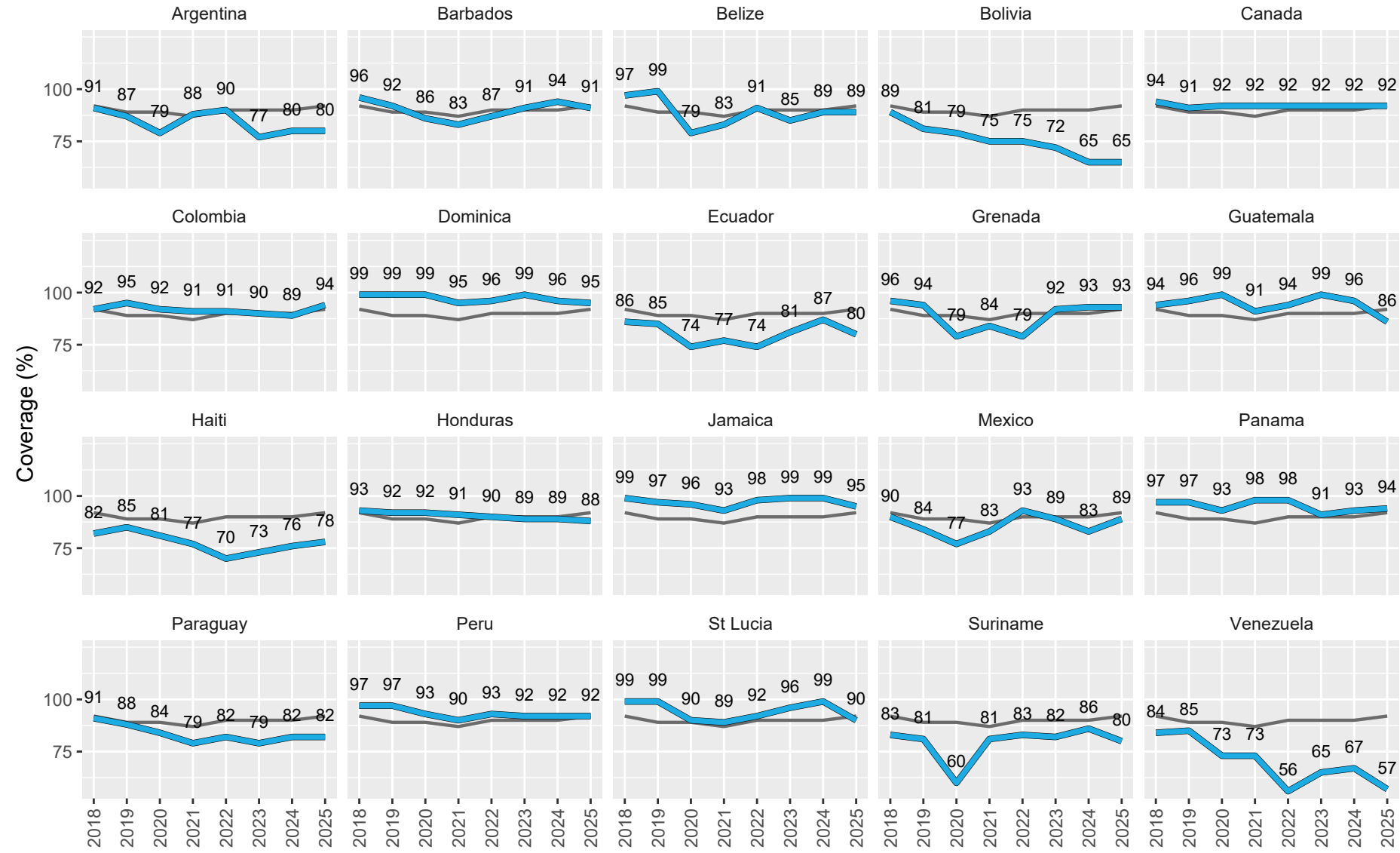
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Zero-dose children (millions) due to rounding.

In AMR, 2 out of 35 (6%) countries had DTP1 coverage below 70% in 2025. These are Bolivia and Venezuela.

These countries account for approximately 685,000 (5%) of the total annual cohort of surviving infants in the region.



Coverage of DTP1, by country, AMR, 2018-2025
Showing top 20 countries with the lowest coverage in 2025



Among the 20 countries with the lowest DTP1 coverage in 2025, Dominica and Jamaica had the highest coverage (95%), while Venezuela had the lowest coverage (57%).

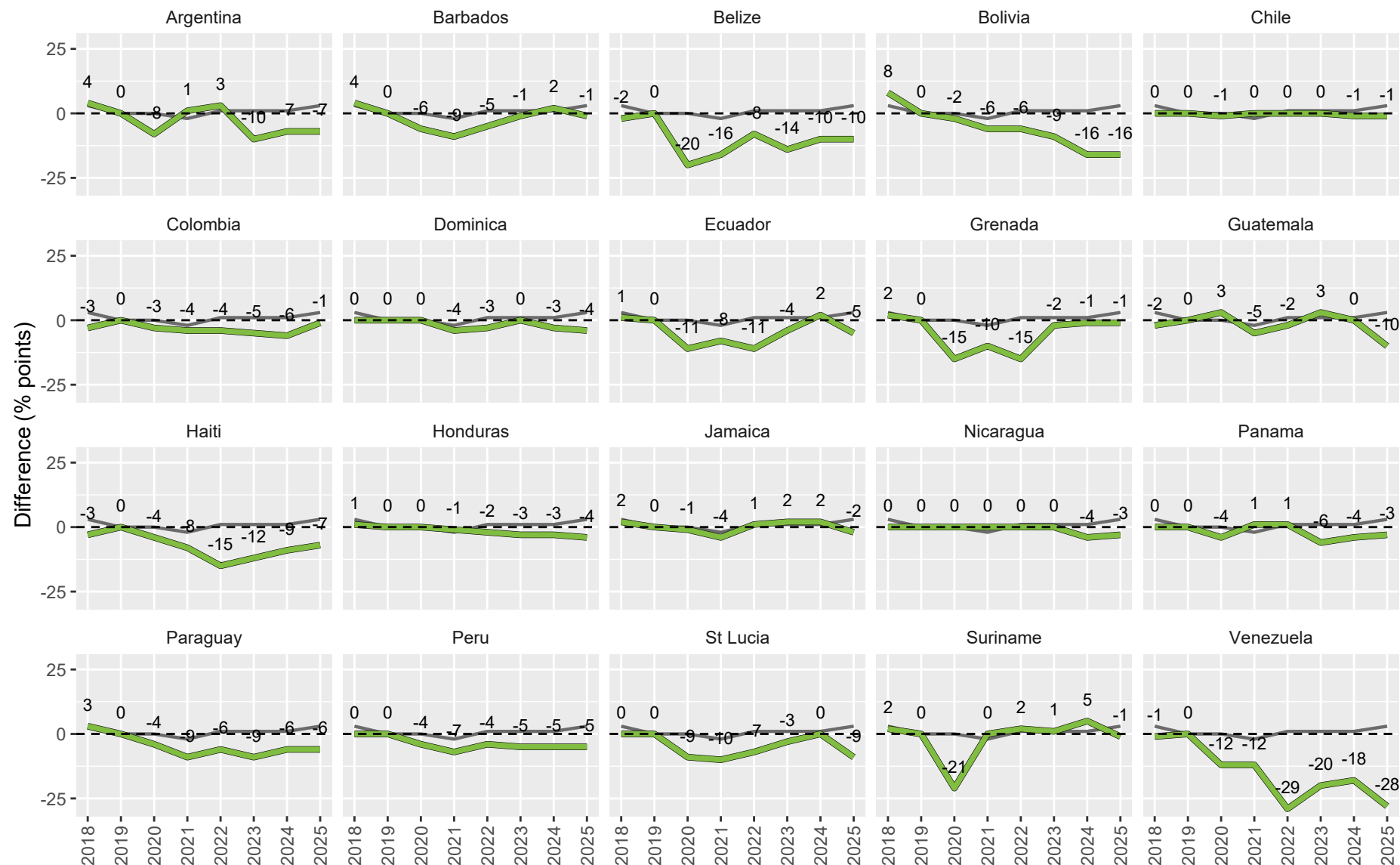
DTP1 coverage increased in 4 out of these 20 countries between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was 6 percentage points in Mexico from 83% to 89%.

9 countries saw a decrease in coverage (Barbados, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, St Lucia, Suriname, and Venezuela). The largest decline was 10% points in Guatemala from 96% to 86% and Venezuela from 67% to 57%. Coverage remained constant between 2024 and 2025 in the remaining 7 countries.

In 2025, 9 out of these 20 countries had achieved DTP1 coverage of at least 90%.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage for reference

DTP1 coverage difference compared to 2019, by country, AMR, 2018-2025



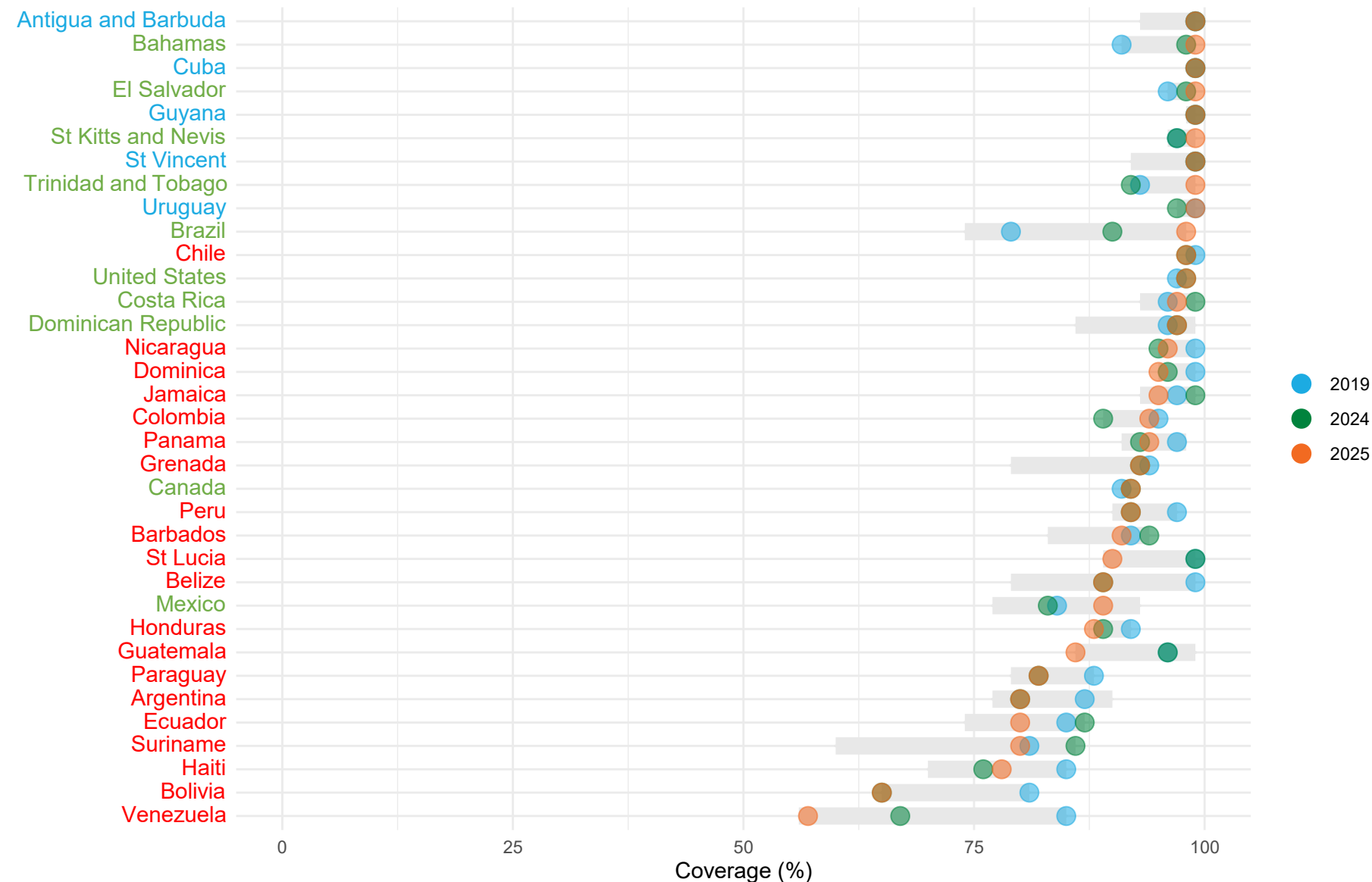
This chart shows the difference in DTP1 coverage compared to 2019, for the 20 countries with the largest declines in coverage between 2019 and 2025. Among the 20 countries with the largest declines in DTP1 coverage between 2019 and 2025, Coverage was not higher in 2025 compared to 2019 in any of these 20 countries. Coverage was lower than in 2019 in 20 of these 20 countries (Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Lucia, Suriname, and Venezuela). The largest decline in coverage was 28% points in Venezuela from 85% in 2019 to 57% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage difference for reference

ence compared to 2019, values above zero indicate coverage n percentage points higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage n percentage points lower than in 2019

DTP1 coverage, by country, AMR, 2019-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years. Countries are arranged by high to low coverage in 2025 and coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019. An asterisk (*) indicates countries aiming to catch-up children missed since 2019 through a Big Catch-up Plan, supported by financing from The Gavi Alliance.

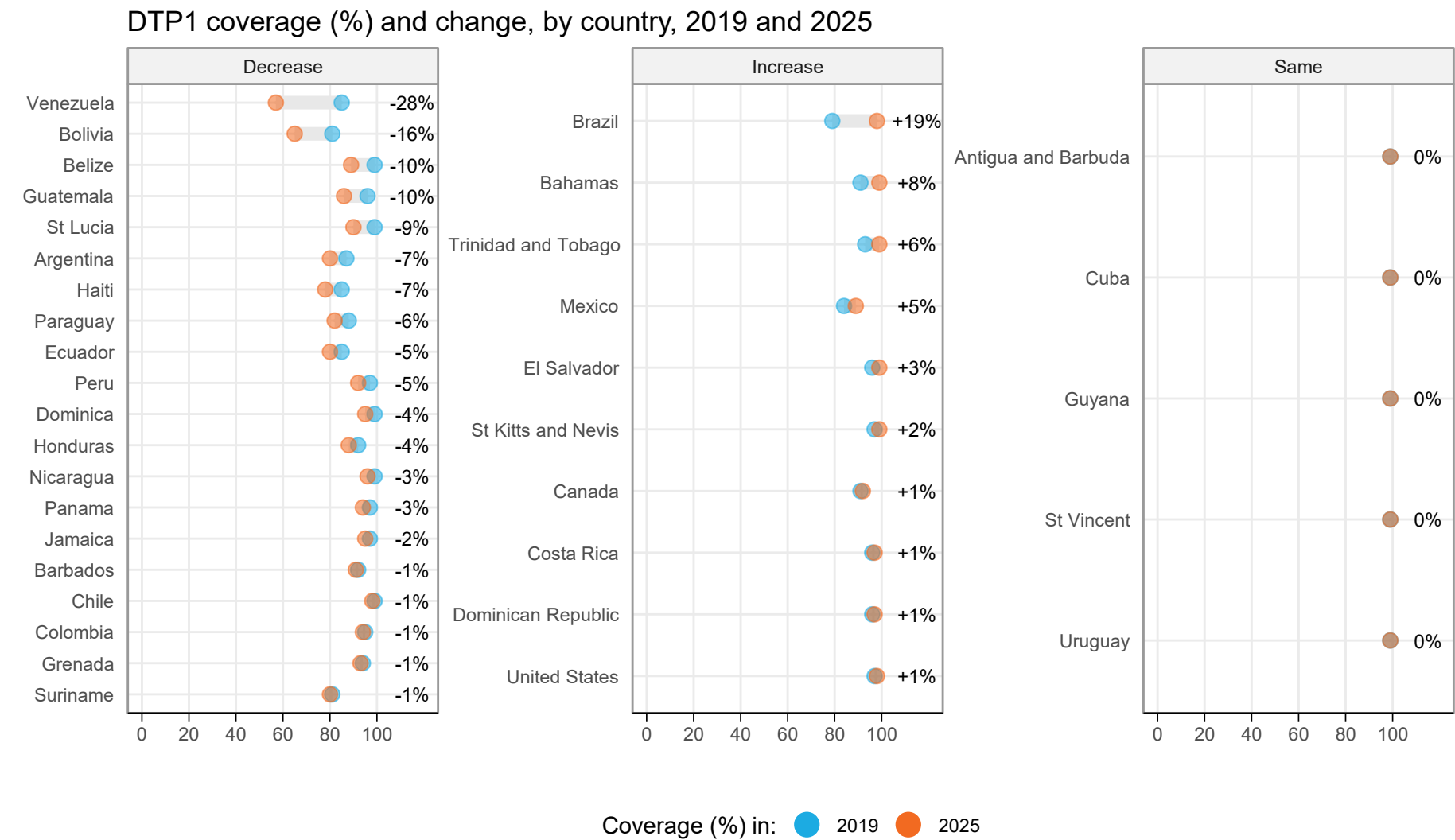
This chart shows the range of DTP1 coverage across years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by country. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels and progress beyond 2019.

In 2024, 17 (out of 35) countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 10 countries had lower DTP1 coverage than in 2024.

In 2025, 20 countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

Between 2019 and 2025, DTP1 coverage increased in 10 countries and decreased in 20 countries.

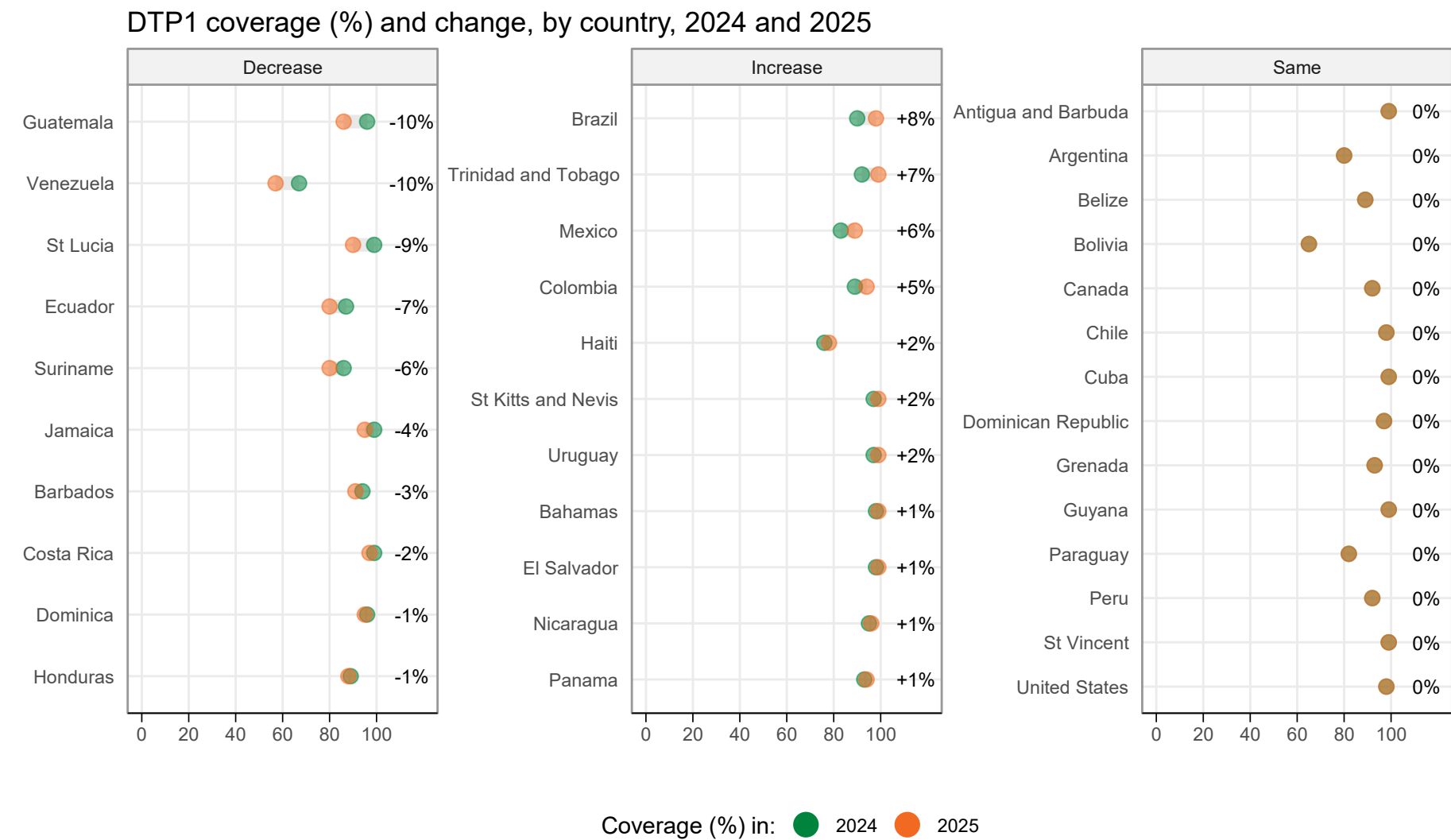


This chart shows DTP1 coverage in 2019 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 20 out of 35 (57%) countries in AMR had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in Venezuela (-28 percentage points), followed by Bolivia (-16 percentage points).

There were 10 (29%) countries with an increase in DTP1 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 5 countries between 2019 and 2025.

Between 2024 and 2025, DTP1 coverage increased in 11 countries and decreased in 10 countries.



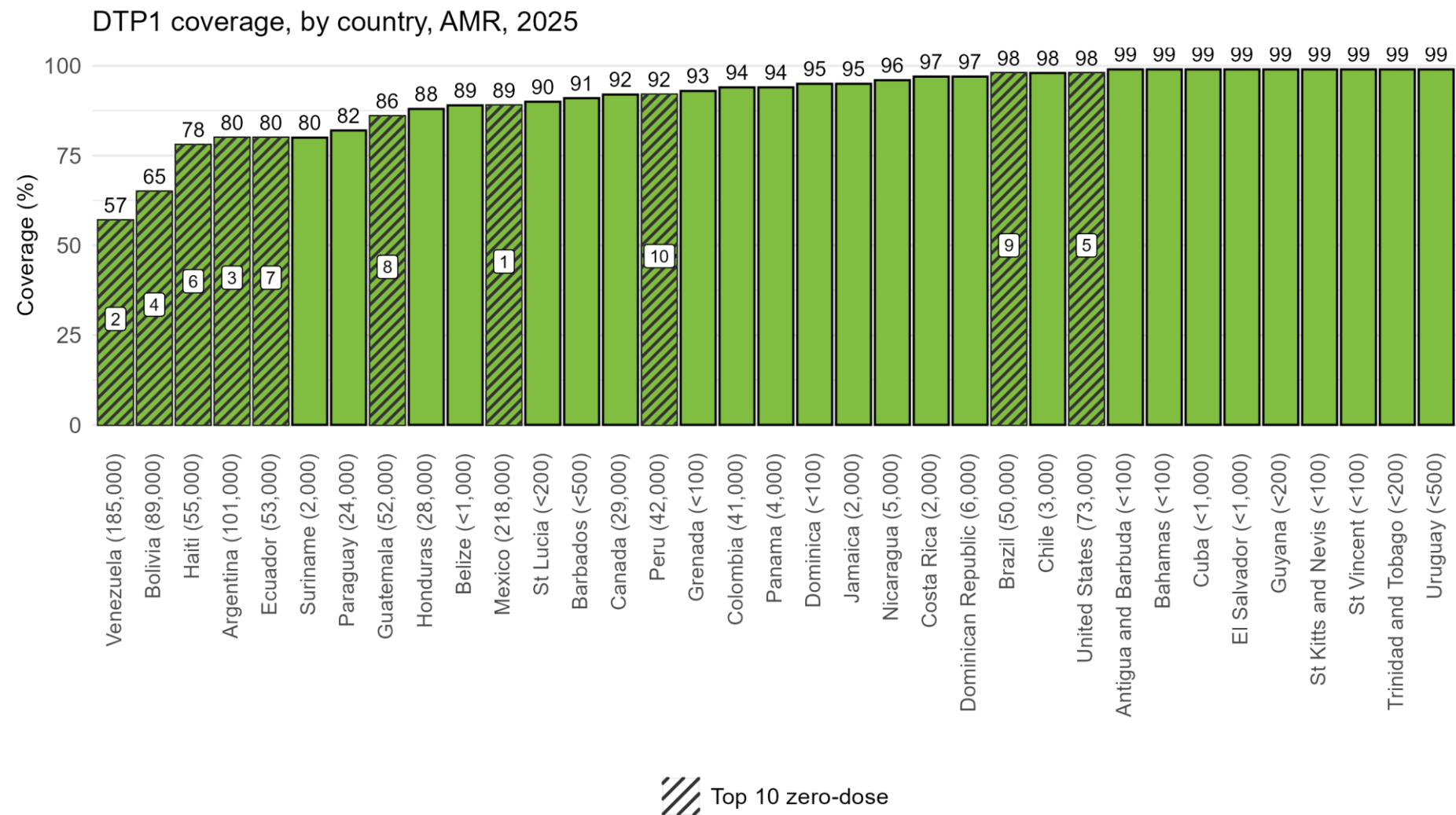
This chart shows DTP1 coverage in 2024 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 10 out of 35 (29%) countries in AMR had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in Guatemala and Venezuela (-10 percentage points), followed by St Lucia (-9 percentage points).

There were 11 (31%) countries with an increase in DTP1 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 14 countries between 2024 and 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Change in coverage between 2024 and 2025 indicated to the right.

In 2025, Venezuela and Bolivia had the lowest DTP1 coverage and were also among the countries with the highest number of zero-dose children.



This chart shows DTP1 coverage in countries in AMR from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most zero-dose children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage ranged from 57% in Venezuela to 99% in El Salvador, Cuba, Uruguay, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, St Vincent, Antigua and Barbuda, and St Kitts and Nevis.

24 out of 35 (69%) countries had coverage of at least 90%.

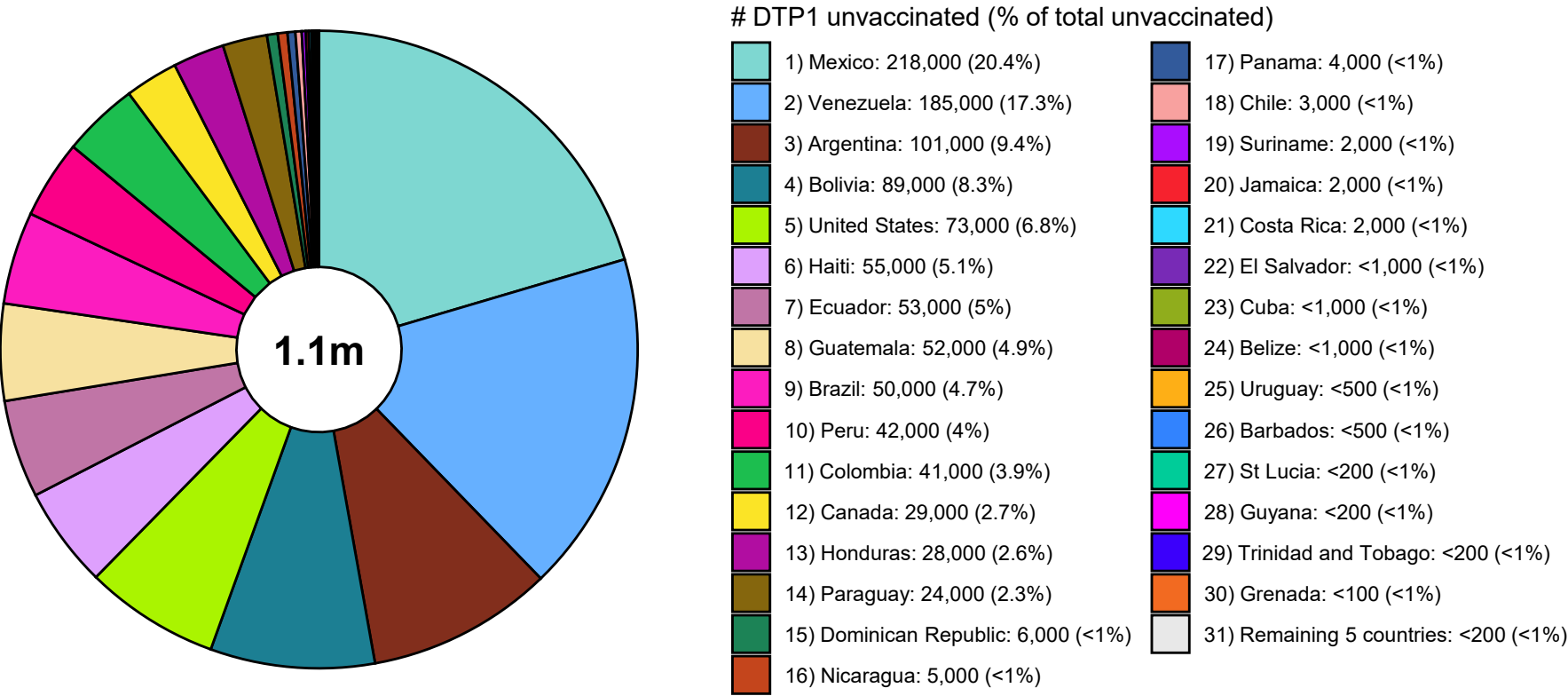
Mexico had DTP1 coverage of 89% and the highest absolute number of zero-dose children in the region, followed by Venezuela.

Large cohort countries may have high numbers of zero-dose children despite high vaccine coverage. It is advantageous to look at both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not missed.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Bars are ranked by ascending coverage.
Numbers in bubbles display top 10 rank based on absolute number of zero-dose children. Number in parentheses shows number of zero-dose children.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half of all zero-dose children in AMR, with Mexico contributing the highest share.

DTP1 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



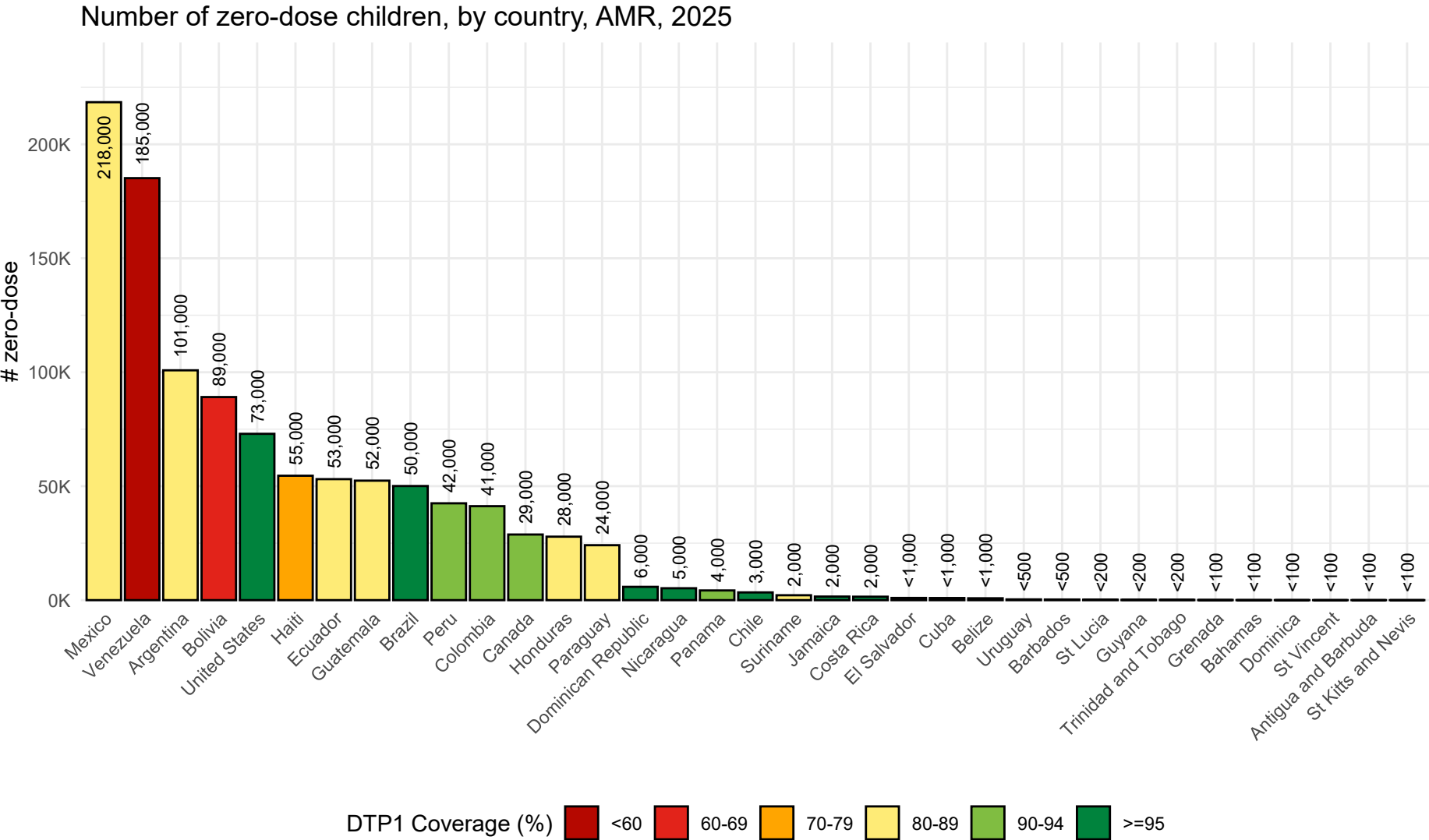
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number in legend corresponds to region ranking based on highest to lowest absolute number of unvaccinated children and reflects order of pie slices.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half (55.4%) of all zero-dose children in AMR.

Mexico had the highest number of children who did not receive DTP1 (n=218,000), which is approximately 20.4% of all zero-dose children in AMR (n=1.1 million).

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Approximately 75% of zero-dose children in AMR live in just 8 countries, highlighting where intensified efforts could have the greatest regional impact on zero-dose numbers.



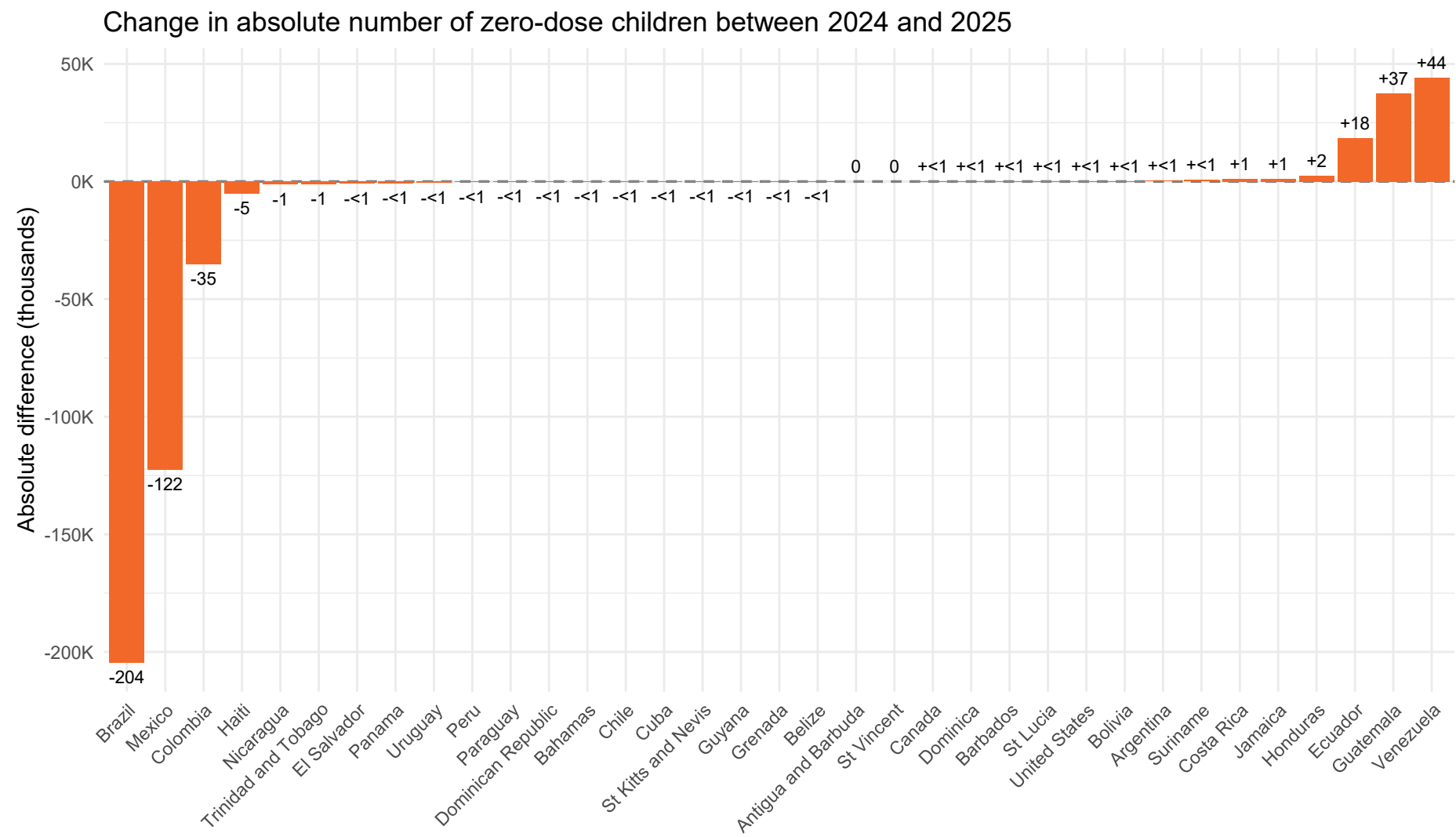
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

This chart shows the number of zero-dose children in 2025, by country in AMR. Bars are coloured based on DTP1 coverage.

In 2025, Mexico had the highest absolute number of zero-dose children, with 89% DTP1 coverage.

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Country trends in zero-dose children were heterogeneous, reinforcing the need to target resources and strategies to countries where the burden is increasing while sustaining gains elsewhere.



This chart shows the absolute change in number of zero-dose children, by country.

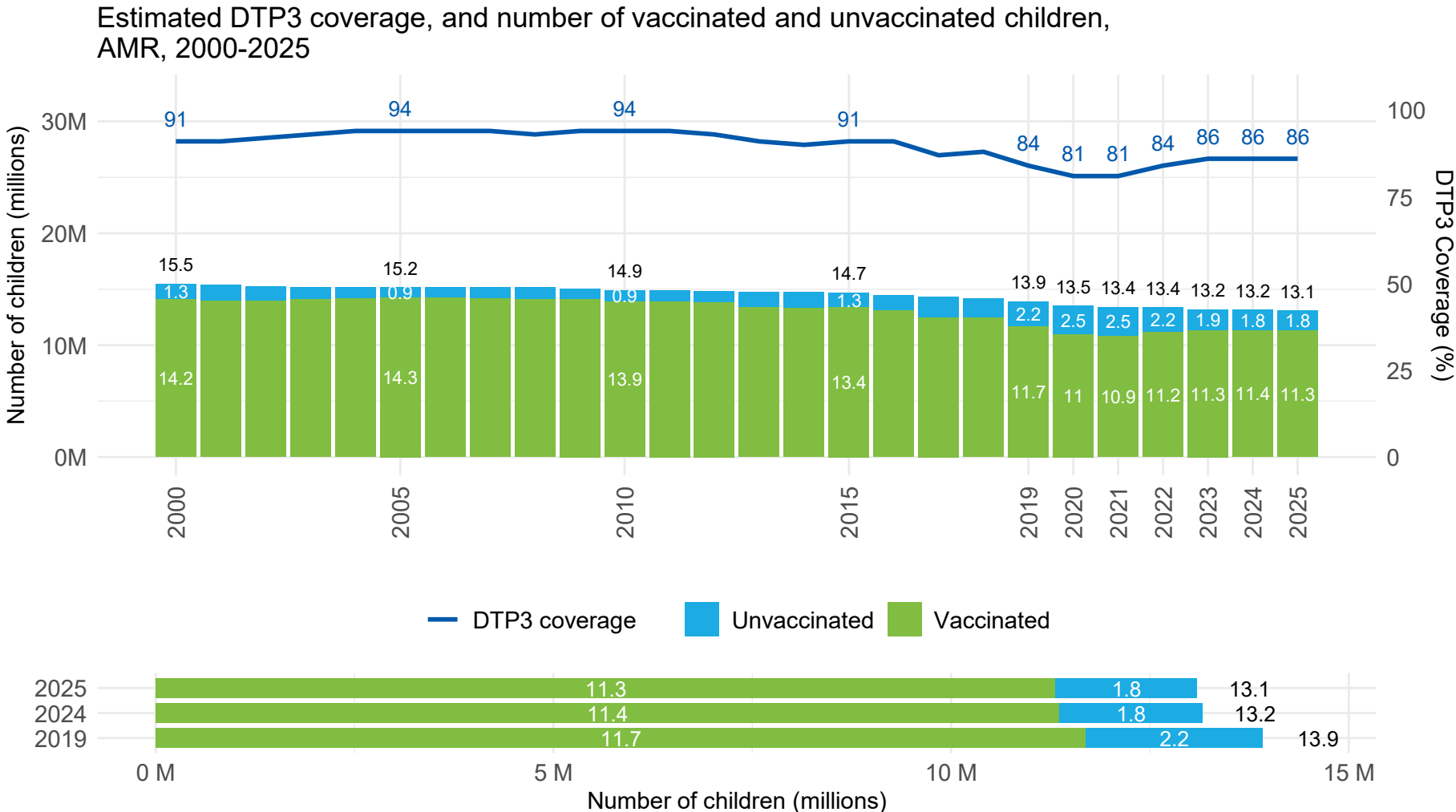
Overall, 14 countries had an increase in zero-dose children and 19 countries saw the number of zero-dose children decline between 2024 and 2025.

The three countries with the largest increase were: Venezuela (141,000 $\Rightarrow$ 185,000 [+44,000]), Guatemala (15,000 $\Rightarrow$ 52,000 [+37,000]), Ecuador (35,000 $\Rightarrow$ 53,000 [+18,000]).

Brazil had the largest decline in the number of zero-dose children from 255,000 in 2024 to 50,000 in 2025 (-204,000).

DTP3

In 2025, DTP3 coverage was 86%: 11.3 million children received three doses of DTP-containing vaccine, but 1.8 million remain un- or under-vaccinated.



DTP3 coverage in 2025 (86%) was higher than in 2019 (84%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 3% from 11.7 million in 2019 to 11.3 million in 2025.

The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 6% from 13.9 million in 2019 to 13.1 million in 2025.

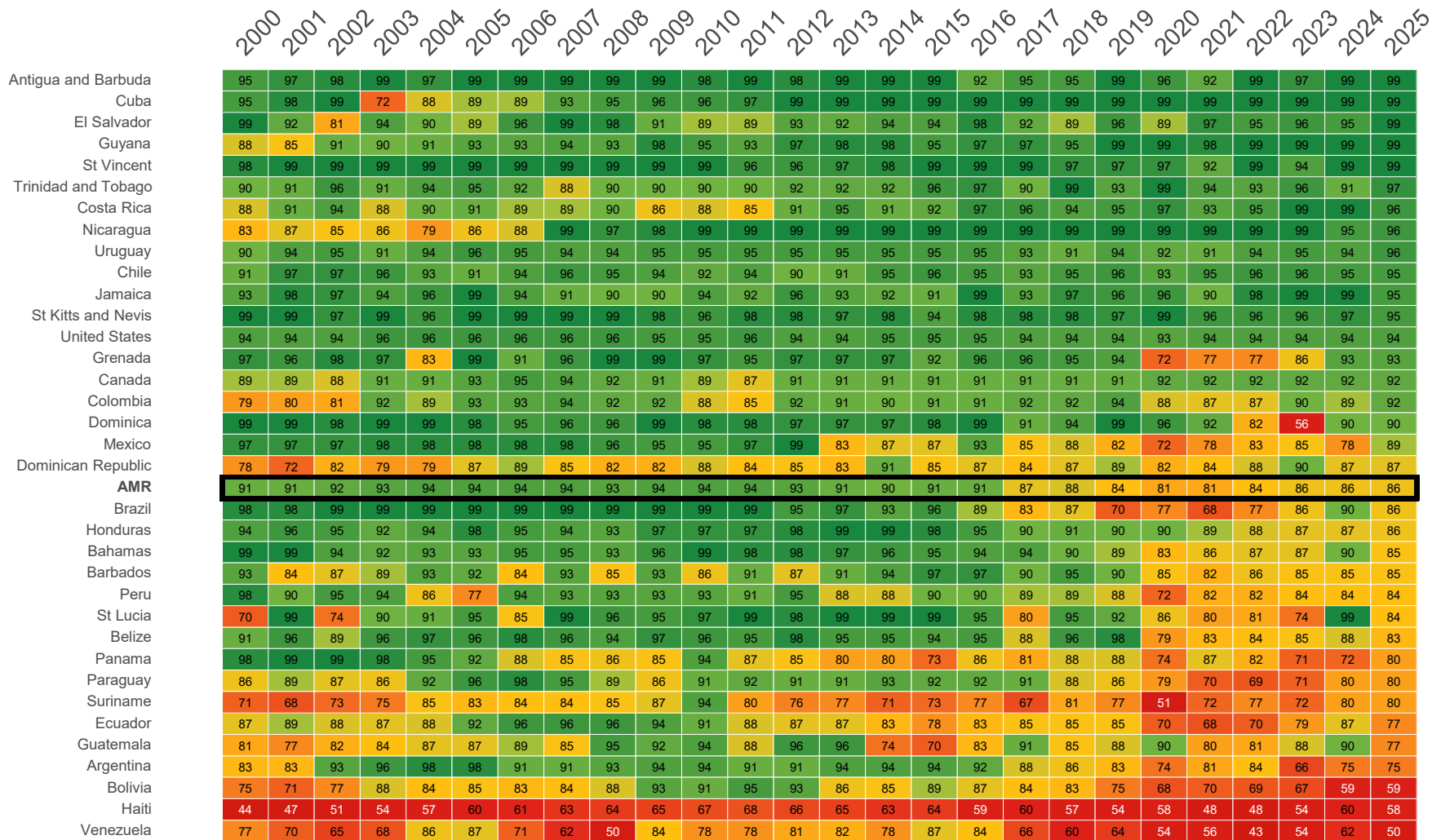
In 2025, 380,000 fewer children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 821,000 fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or at least decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.
Note: Unvaccinated includes zero-dose and undervaccinated children.

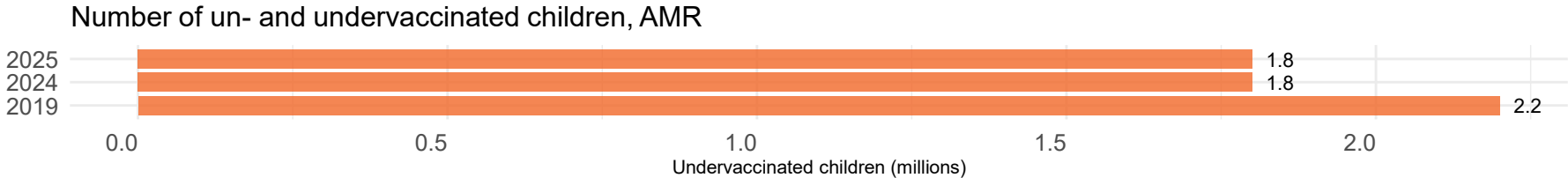
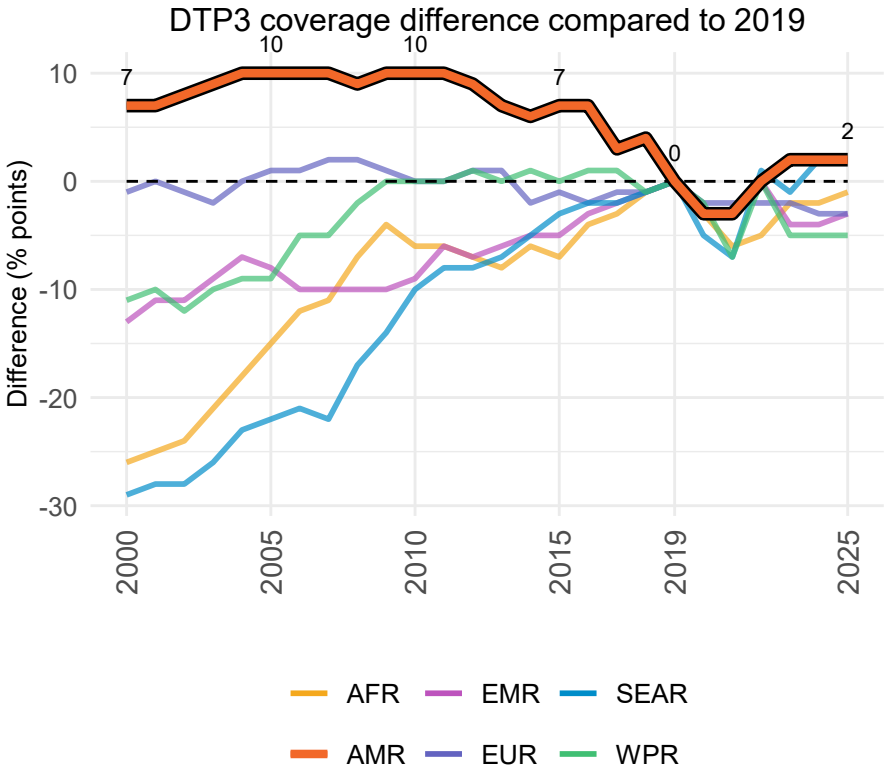
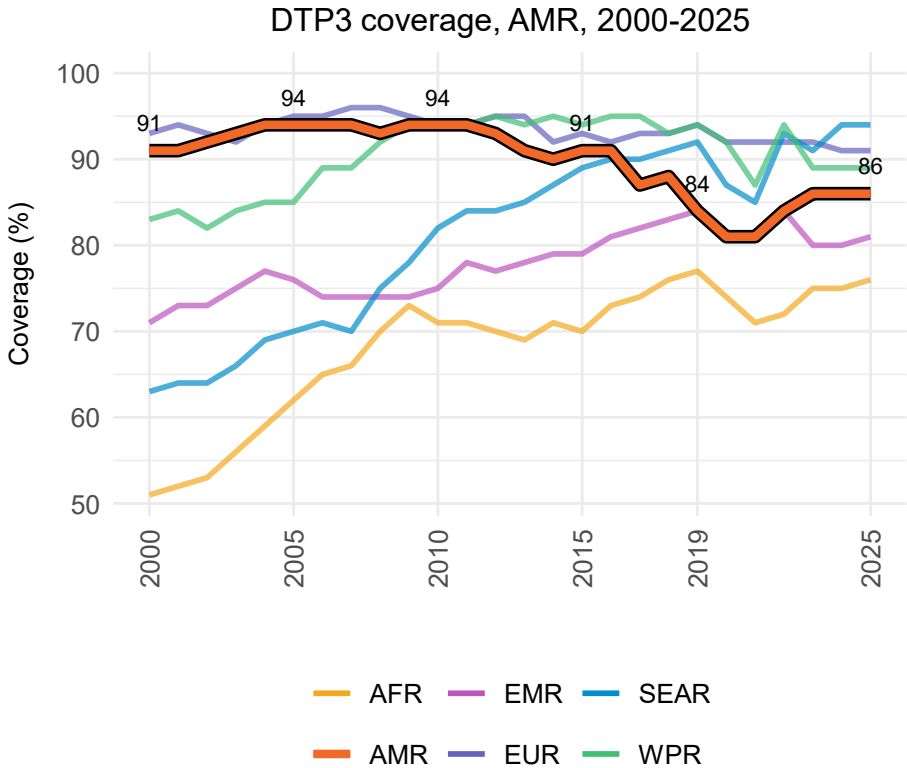
DTP3 coverage, by country, AMR, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Countries ordered based on descending coverage in 2025

This heatmap shows DTP1 coverage, by region and year. Red indicates low coverage (<60%) and green indicates high coverage (≥90%). The changing colour gradient can be used to tracked changes in coverage over time and recovery from pandemic-related disruptions where applicable.

DTP3 coverage has improved since 2000 in most regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in undervaccinated children persist.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

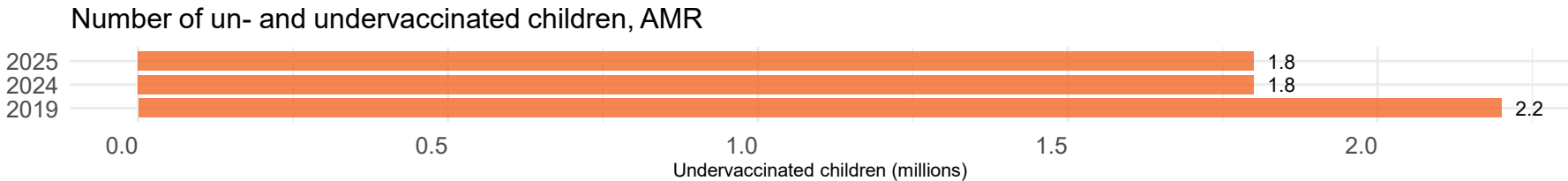
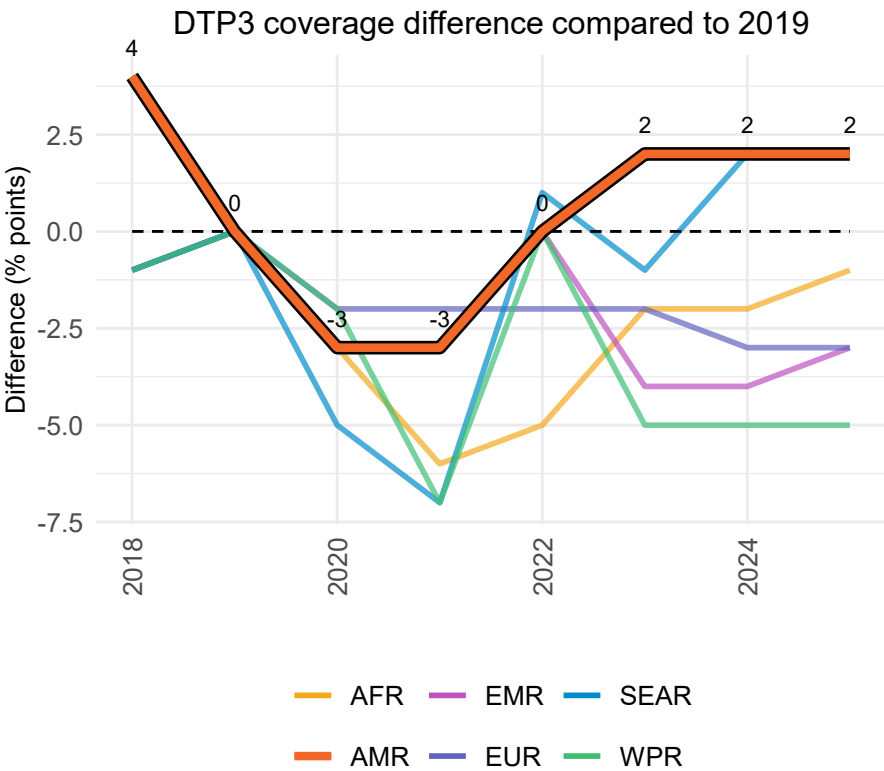
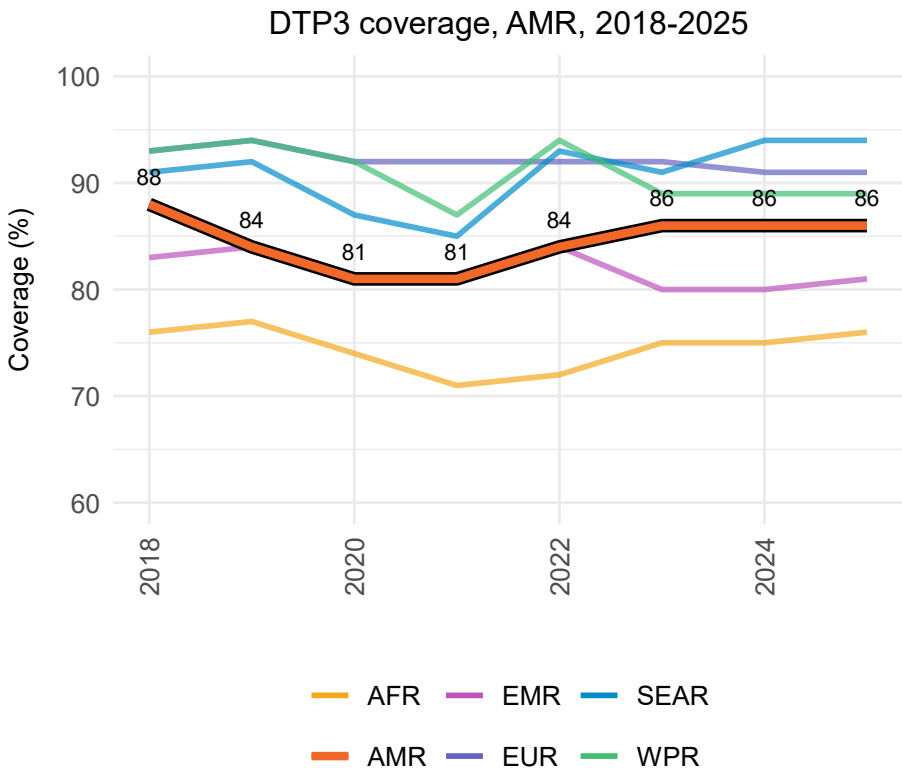
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019. There may be discrepancies in total Undervaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

In 2025, AMR ranked number 4 out of 6 WHO regions, with DTP3 coverage of 86%.

DTP3 coverage (86%) was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (84%).

This equates to 1.8 million undervaccinated children in 2025 compared to 2.2 million undervaccinated children in 2019.

DTP3 coverage improved between 2024 and 2025 in some regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in undervaccinated children persist.



In 2025, AMR ranked number 4 out of 6 WHO regions, with DTP3 coverage of 86%.

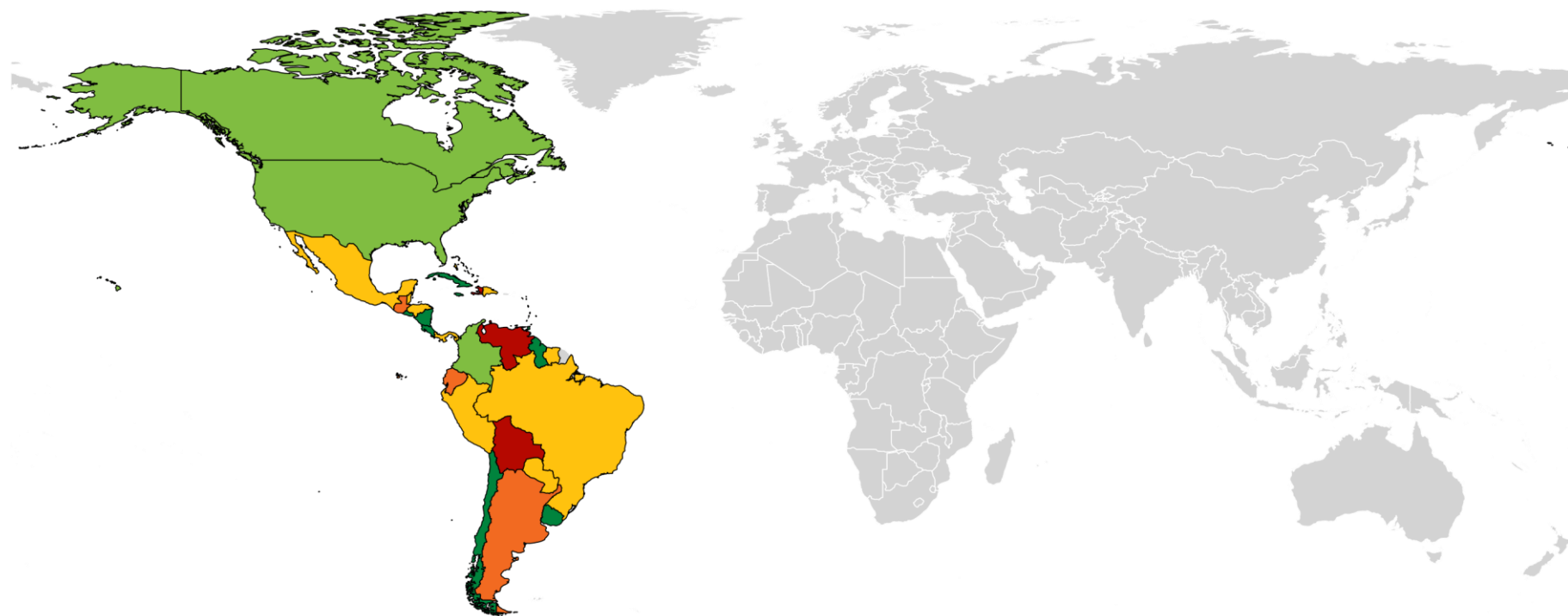
DTP3 coverage (86%) was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (84%).

This equates to 1.8 million undervaccinated children in 2025 compared to 2.2 million undervaccinated children in 2019.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Undervaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

In 2025, 17 countries achieved at least 90% DTP3 coverage, while 3 had coverage below 70%.

DTP3 Coverage (%), AMR, 2025



DTP3 coverage (%) ■ <60 ■ 70-79 ■ 80-89 ■ 90-94 ■ >=95

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale. This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

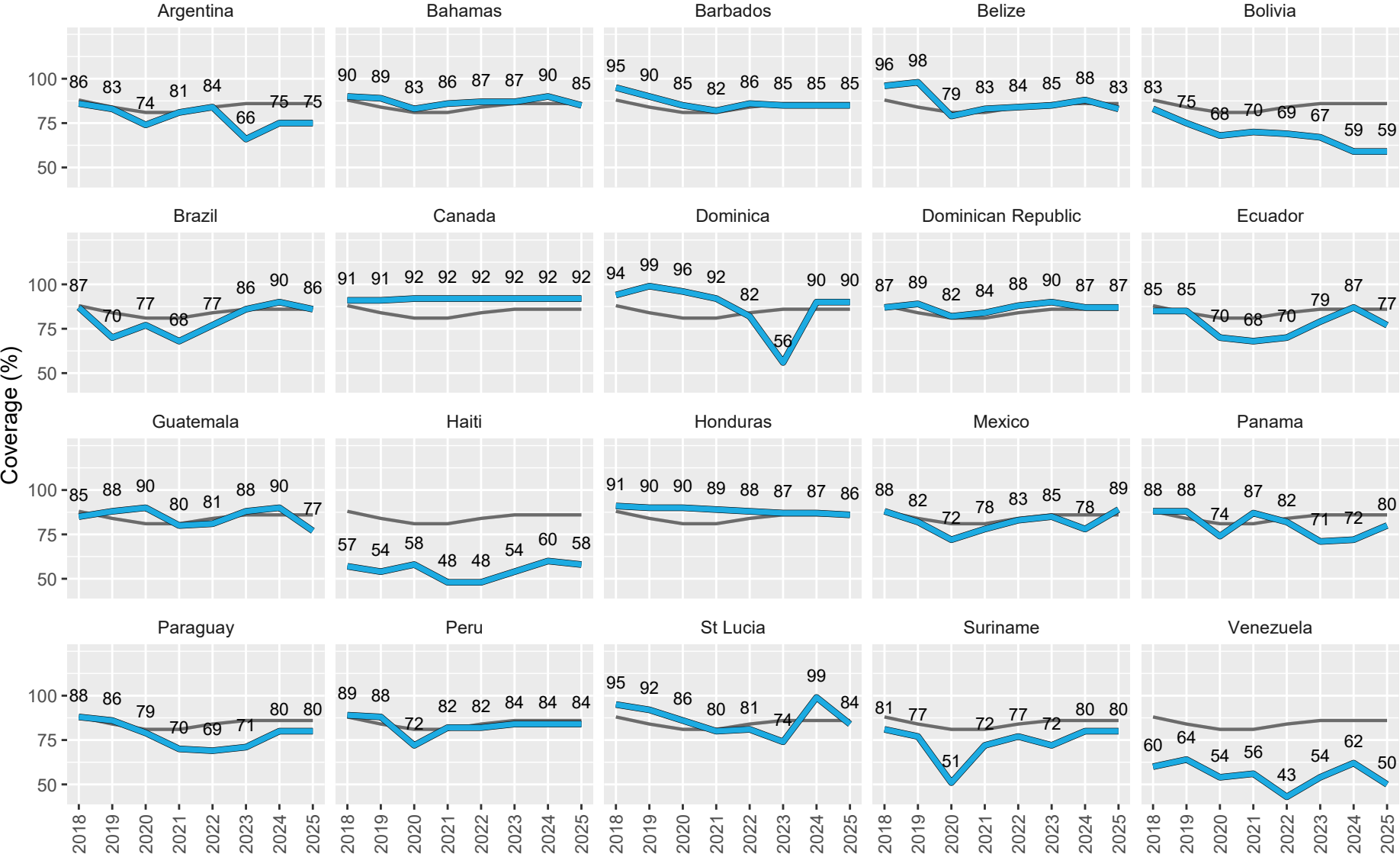
In AMR, 3 out of 35 (9%) countries had DTP3 coverage below 70% in 2025. These are Bolivia, Haiti, and Venezuela.

These countries account for approximately 933,000 (7%) of the total annual cohort of surviving infants in the region.

There were 17 (49%) countries that achieved DTP3 of 90% or higher, accounting for 5.3 million (41%) of the total cohort.

Coverage of DTP3, by country, AMR, 2018-2025

Showing top 20 countries with the lowest coverage in 2025



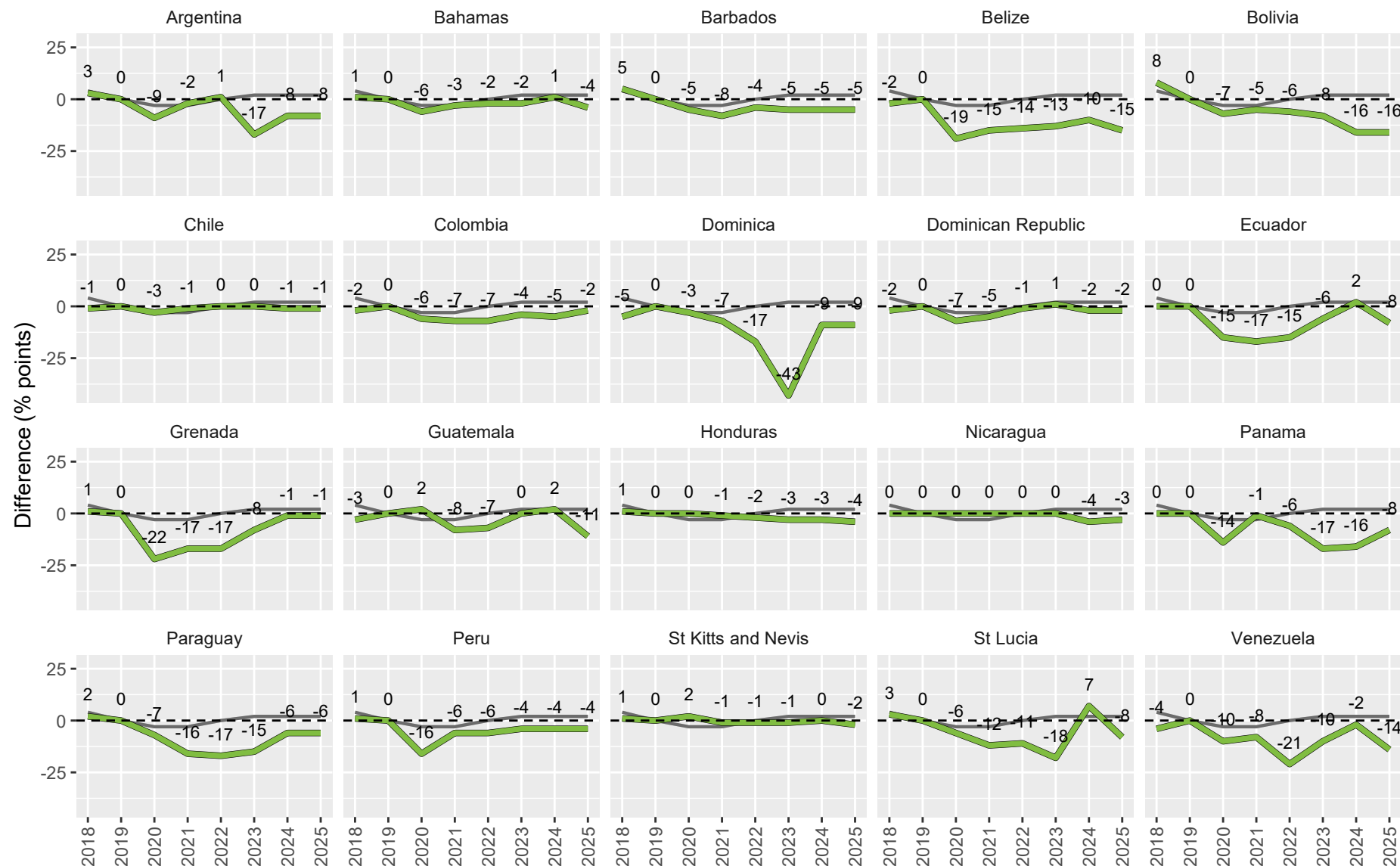
Among the 20 countries with the lowest DTP3 coverage in 2025, Canada had the highest coverage (92%), while Venezuela had the lowest coverage (50%).

DTP3 coverage increased in 2 out of these 20 countries between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was 11 percentage points in Mexico from 78% to 89%.

9 countries saw a decrease in coverage (Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, St Lucia, and Venezuela). The largest decline was 15% points in St Lucia from 99% to 84%. Coverage remained constant between 2024 and 2025 in the remaining 9 countries.

In 2025, 2 out of these 20 countries had achieved DTP3 coverage of at least 90%.

DTP3 coverage difference compared to 2019, by country, AMR, 2018-2025



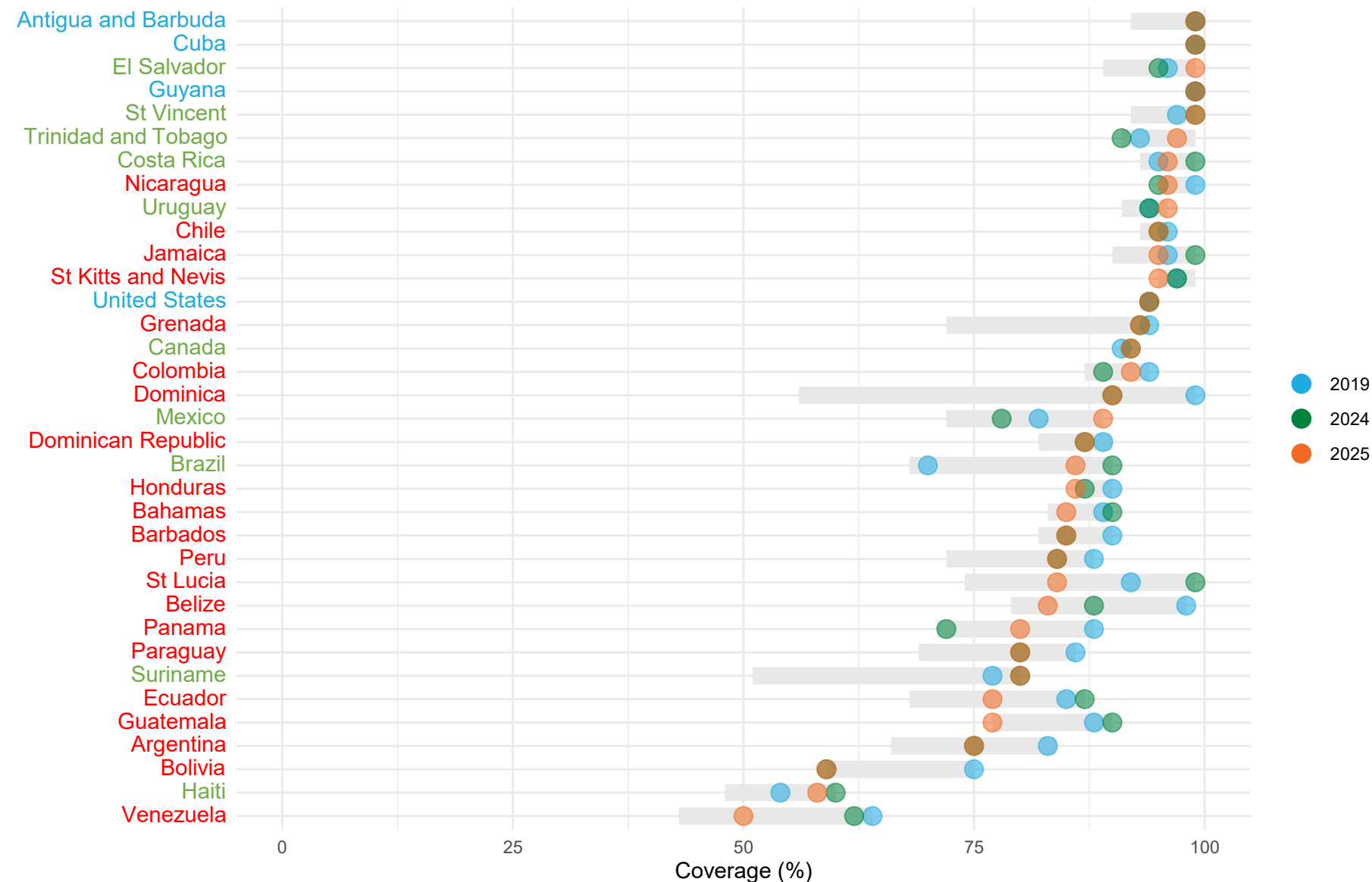
This chart shows the difference in DTP3 coverage compared to 2019, for the 20 countries with the largest declines in coverage between 2019 and 2025. Among the 20 countries with the largest declines in DTP3 coverage between 2019 and 2025, Coverage was not higher in 2025 compared to 2019 in any of these 20 countries. Coverage was lower than in 2019 in 20 of these 20 countries (Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, and Venezuela). The largest decline in coverage was 16% points in Bolivia from 75% in 2019 to 59% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage difference for reference

ence compared to 2019, values above zero indicate coverage n percentage points higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage n percentage points lower than in 2019

DTP3 coverage, by country, AMR, 2019-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years. Countries are arranged by high to low coverage in 2025 and coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019. An asterisk (*) indicates countries aiming to catch-up children missed since 2019 through a Big Catch-up Plan, supported by financing from The Gavi Alliance.

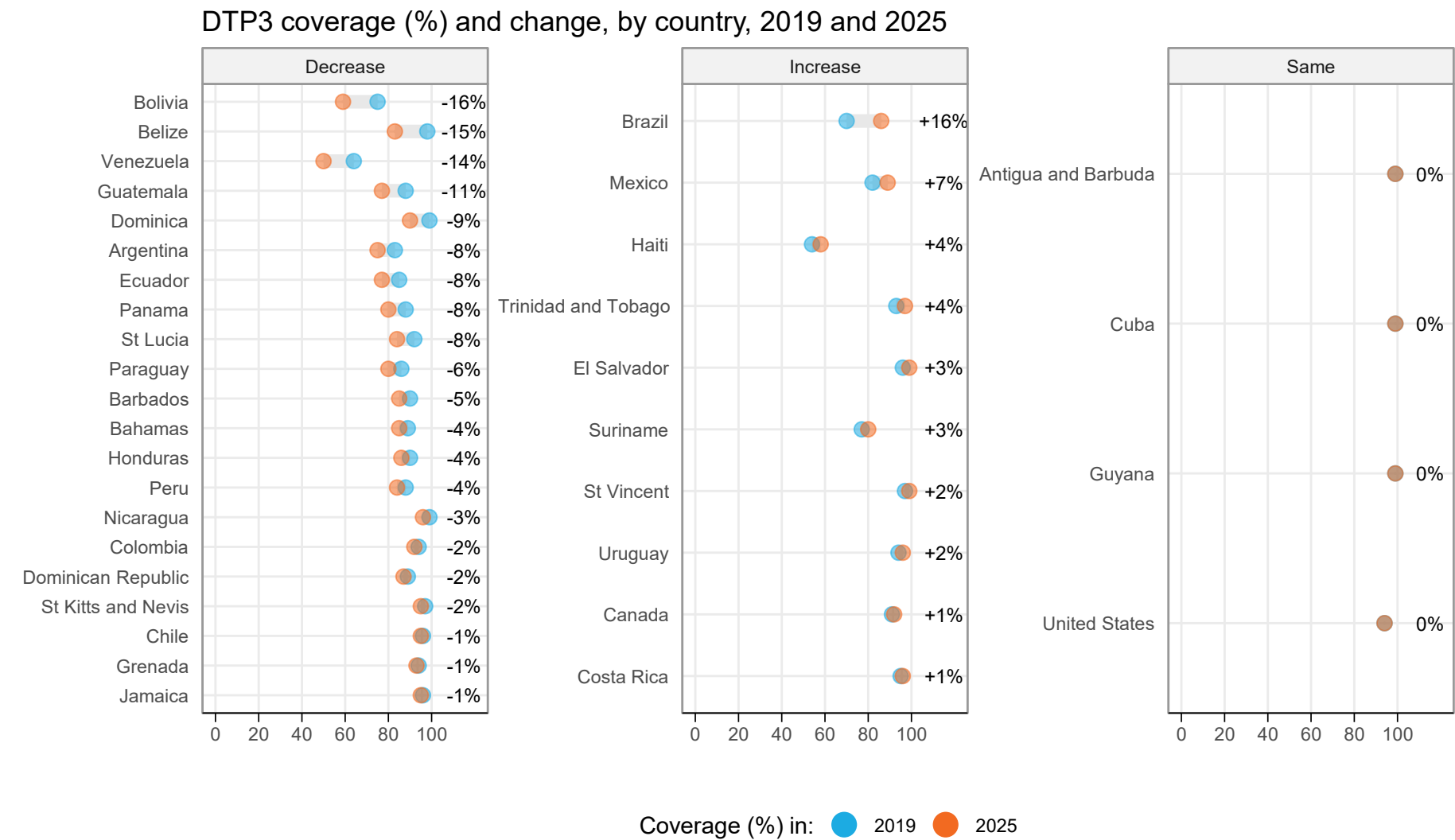
This chart shows the range of DTP3 coverage across years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by country. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels and progress beyond 2019.

In 2024, 18 (out of 35) countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 12 countries had lower DTP3 coverage than in 2024.

In 2025, 21 countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

Between 2019 and 2025, DTP3 coverage increased in 10 countries and decreased in 21 countries.

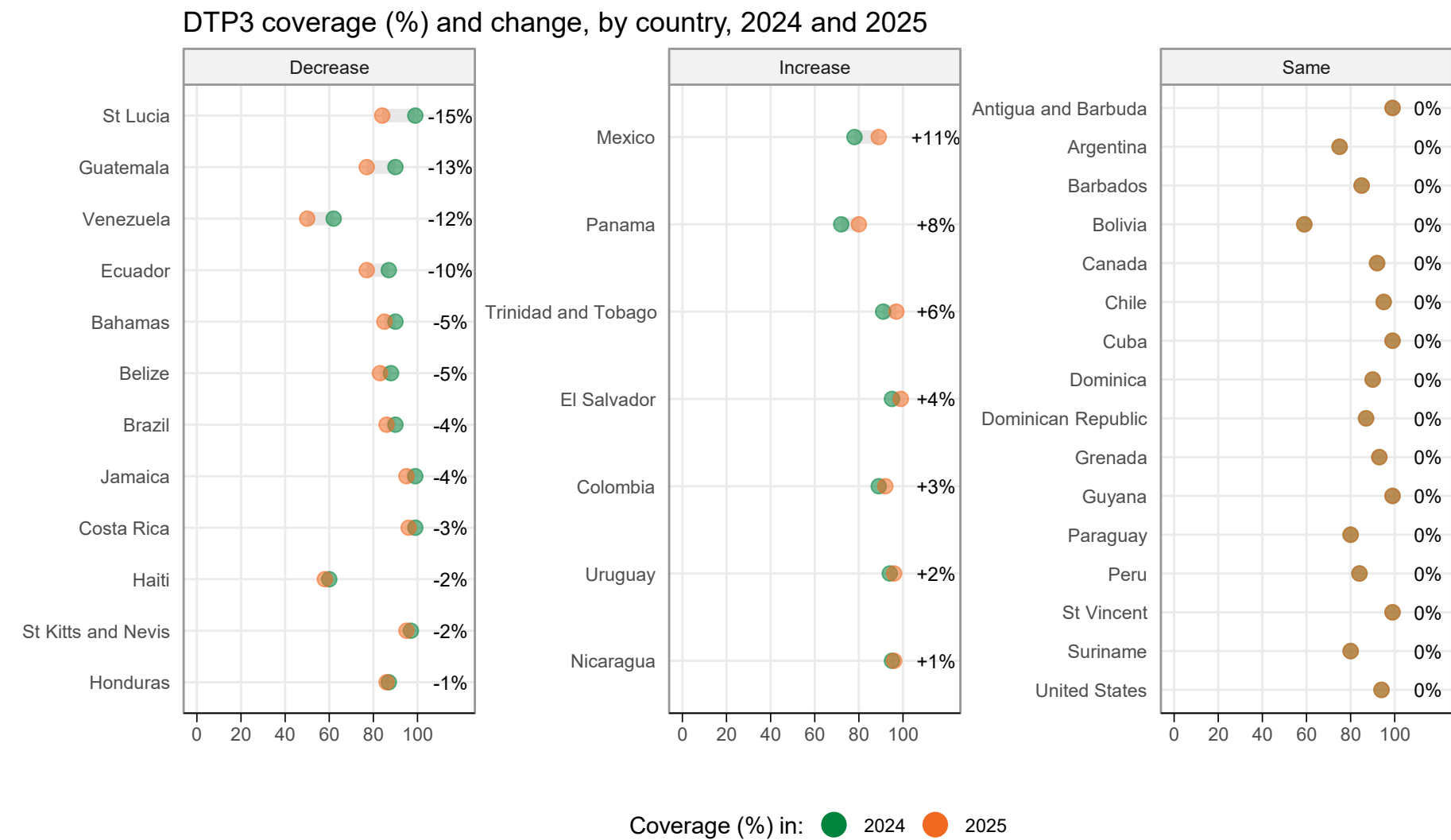


This chart shows DTP3 coverage in 2019 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 21 out of 35 (60%) countries in AMR had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in Bolivia (-16 percentage points), followed by Belize (-15 percentage points).

There were 10 (29%) countries with an increase in DTP3 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 4 countries between 2019 and 2025.

Between 2024 and 2025, DTP3 coverage increased in seven countries and decreased in 12 countries.

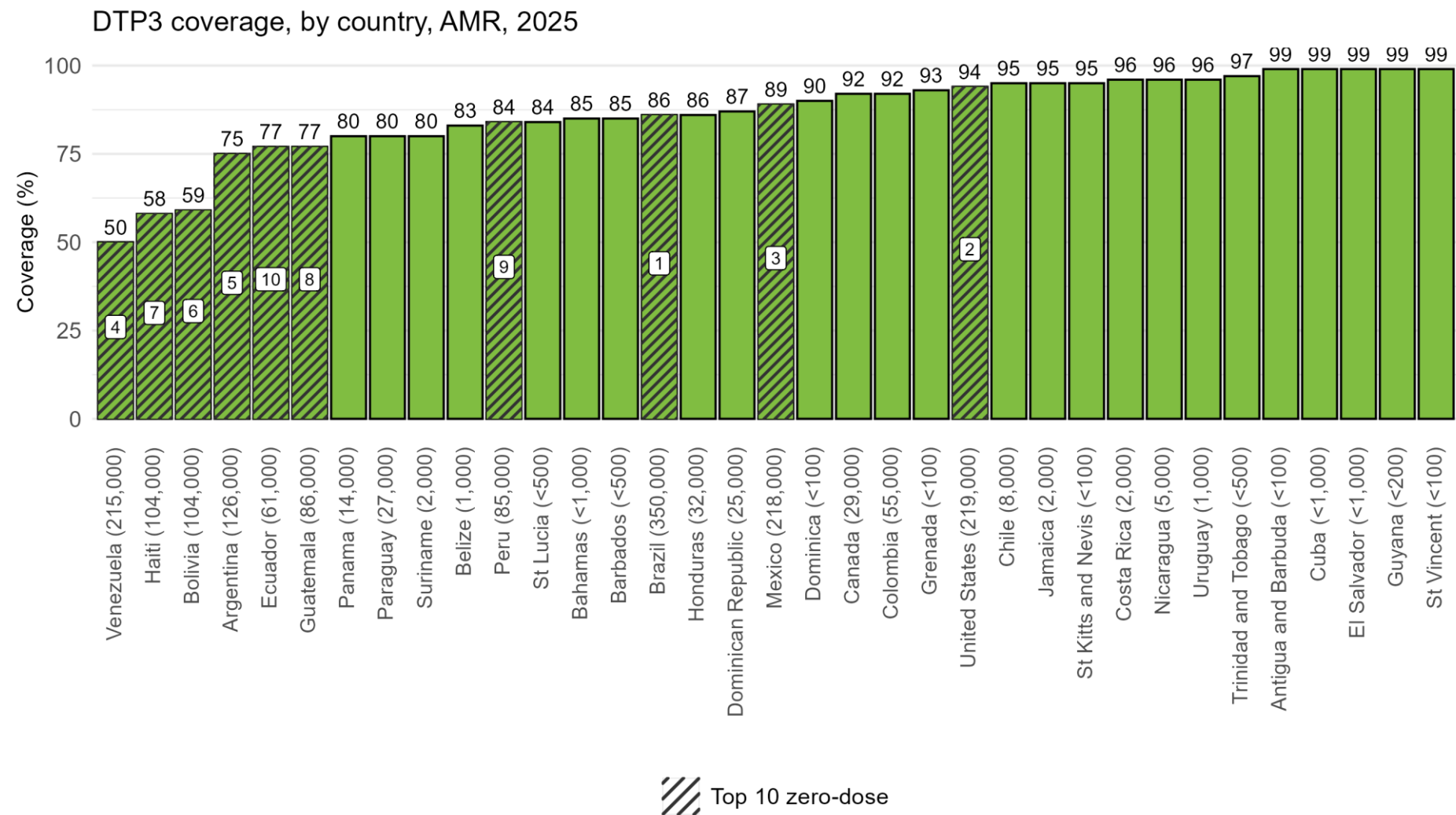


This chart shows DTP3 coverage in 2024 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 12 out of 35 (34%) countries in AMR had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in St Lucia (-15 percentage points), followed by Guatemala (-13 percentage points).

There were 7 (20%) countries with an increase in DTP3 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 16 countries between 2024 and 2025.

In 2025, Venezuela and Haiti had the lowest DTP3 coverage, while Brazil and United States had the highest number of un- and undervaccinated children, highlighting the need to consider both coverage and absolute numbers to identify all vulnerable populations.



This chart shows DTP3 coverage in countries in AMR from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most un- and undervaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 50% in Venezuela to 99% in El Salvador, Cuba, Guyana, St Vincent, and Antigua and Barbuda.

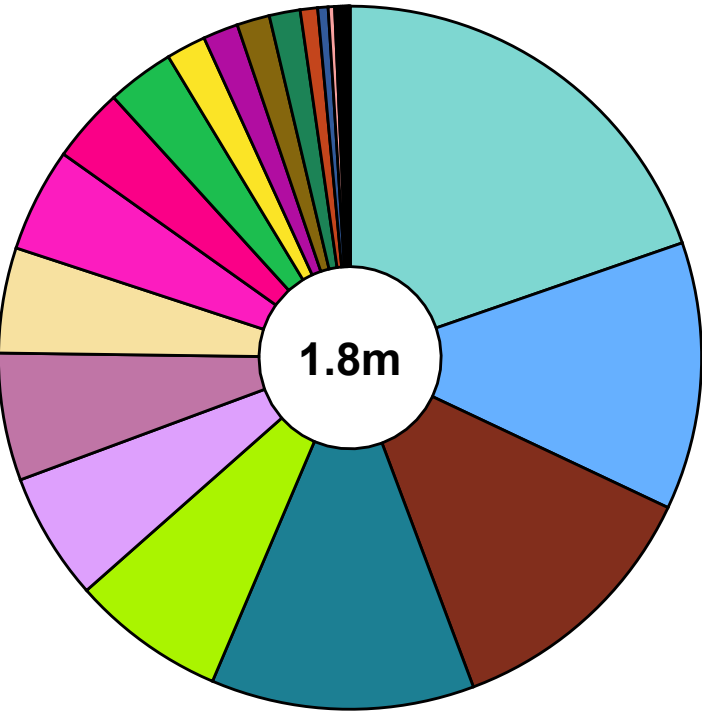
17 out of 35 (49%) countries had coverage of at least 90%.

Brazil had DTP3 coverage of 86% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region, followed by United States.

Large cohort countries may have high numbers of un- and undervaccinated children despite high vaccine coverage. It is advantageous to look at both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not missed.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half of all un- and under-vaccinated children in AMR, with Brazil contributing the highest share.

DTP3 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



DTP3 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)

1) Brazil: 350,000 (19.7%)	17) Chile: 8,000 (<1%)
2) United States: 219,000 (12.3%)	18) Nicaragua: 5,000 (<1%)
3) Mexico: 218,000 (12.3%)	19) Suriname: 2,000 (<1%)
4) Venezuela: 215,000 (12.1%)	20) Costa Rica: 2,000 (<1%)
5) Argentina: 126,000 (7.1%)	21) Jamaica: 2,000 (<1%)
6) Bolivia: 104,000 (5.9%)	22) Uruguay: 1,000 (<1%)
7) Haiti: 104,000 (5.9%)	23) Belize: 1,000 (<1%)
8) Guatemala: 86,000 (4.8%)	24) El Salvador: <1,000 (<1%)
9) Peru: 85,000 (4.8%)	25) Cuba: <1,000 (<1%)
10) Ecuador: 61,000 (3.4%)	26) Bahamas: <1,000 (<1%)
11) Colombia: 55,000 (3.1%)	27) Barbados: <500 (<1%)
12) Honduras: 32,000 (1.8%)	28) Trinidad and Tobago: <500 (<1%)
13) Canada: 29,000 (1.6%)	29) St Lucia: <500 (<1%)
14) Paraguay: 27,000 (1.5%)	30) Guyana: <200 (<1%)
15) Dominican Republic: 25,000 (1.4%)	31) Remaining 5 countries: <500 (<1%)
16) Panama: 14,000 (<1%)	

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half (56.4%) of all un- and under-vaccinated children in AMR.

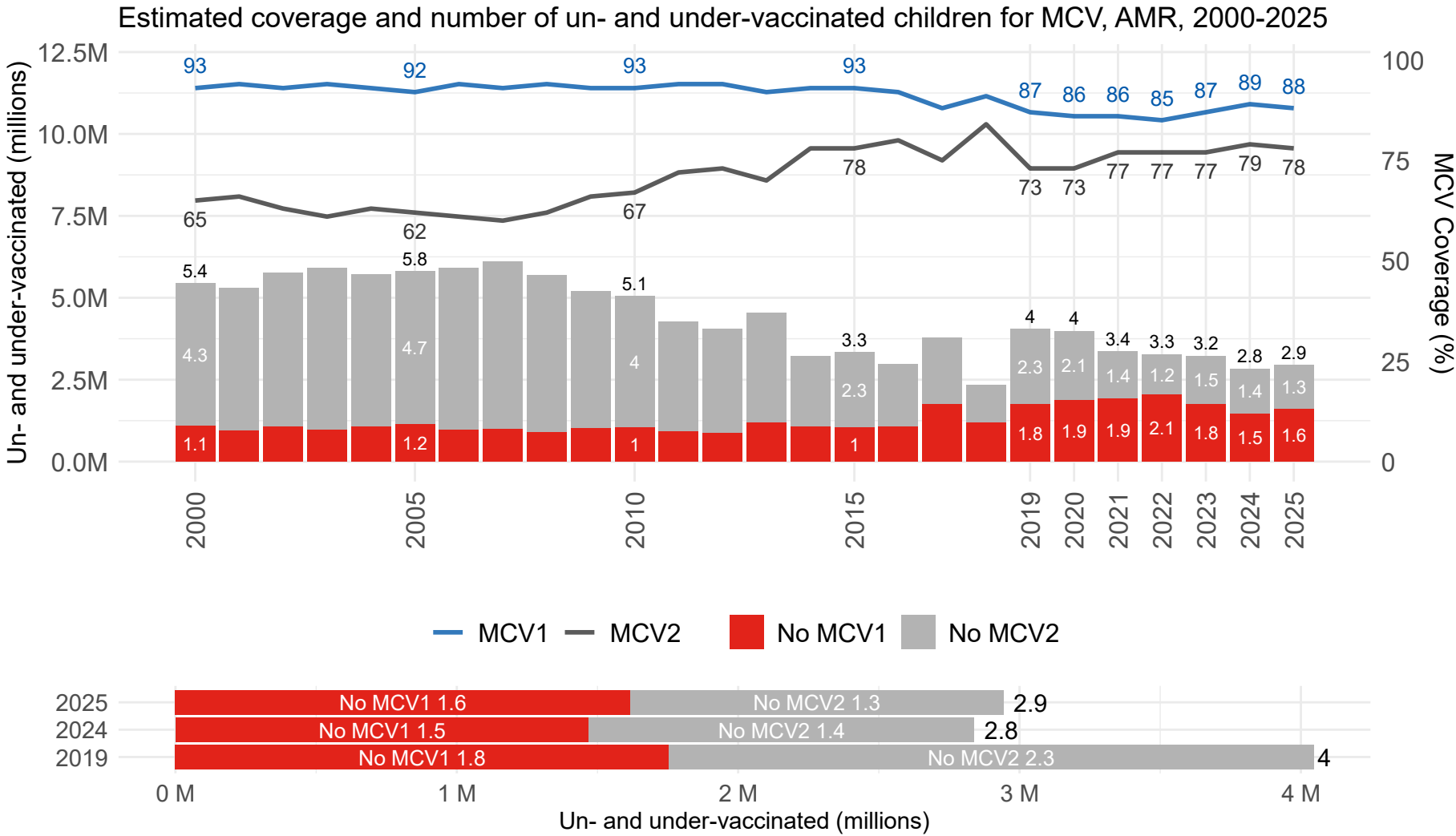
Brazil had the highest number of children who did not receive DTP3 (n=350,000), which is approximately 19.7% of all un- and under-vaccinated children in AMR (n=1.8 million).

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number in legend corresponds to region ranking based on highest to lowest absolute number of unvaccinated children and reflects order of pie slices.

MCV1

MCV1 coverage remained relatively constant 89% in 2025, leaving 1.6 million children without any protection against measles. MCV2 coverage remained relatively constant 79% in 2025.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: There may be discrepancies due to rounding.

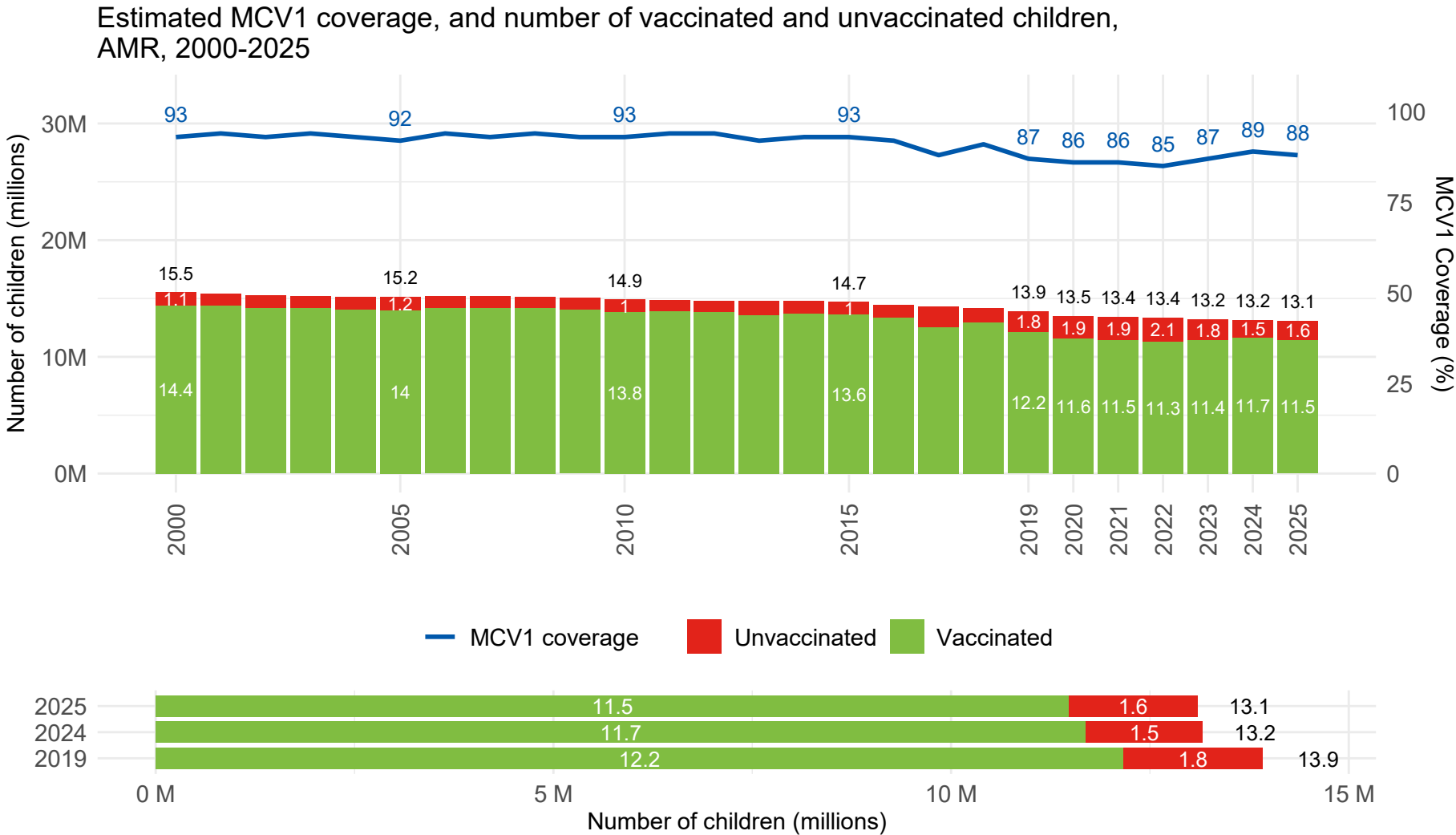
Measles, because of its high transmissibility, acts as a 'canary in the coalmine', quickly exposing any immunity gaps in the population. The coverage of measles containing vaccine (MCV) is thus often used as a tracer for protection.

The percentage of children receiving MCV1 – typically at 9 or 12 months – remained relatively constant at 88%. This is similar to in 2019, where coverage was 87%.

1.6 million children missed their routine first dose of measles vaccine.

MCV2 is typically administered to children between 18 months and five years old. MCV2 coverage remained relatively constant at 78% in 2025.

In 2025, MCV1 coverage was 88%: 11.5 million children received the measles vaccine, but 1.6 million remain unvaccinated against the highly contagious disease.



Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

MCV1 coverage in 2025 (88%) was within 1% of coverage in 2019 (87%).

The number of children vaccinated with MCV1 decreased 6% from 12.2 million in 2019 to 11.5 million in 2025.

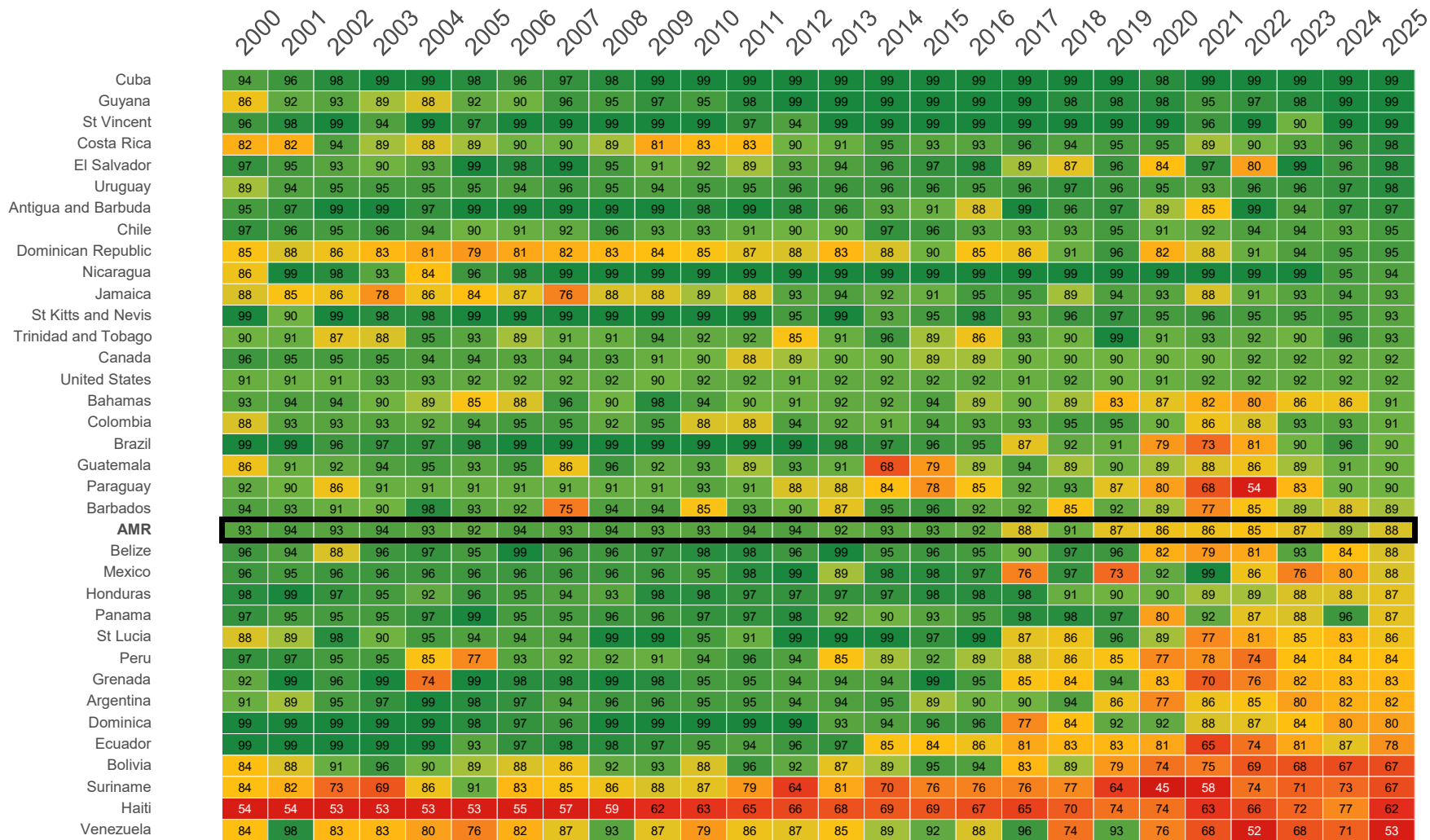
The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 6% from 13.9 million in 2019 to 13.1 million in 2025.

In 2025, 684,000 fewer children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 821,000 fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or at least decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

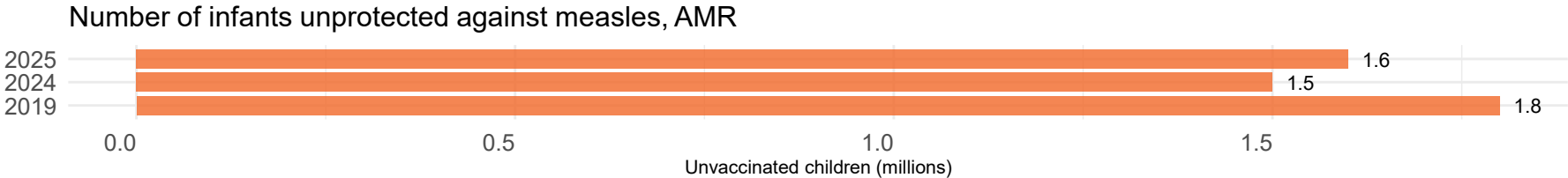
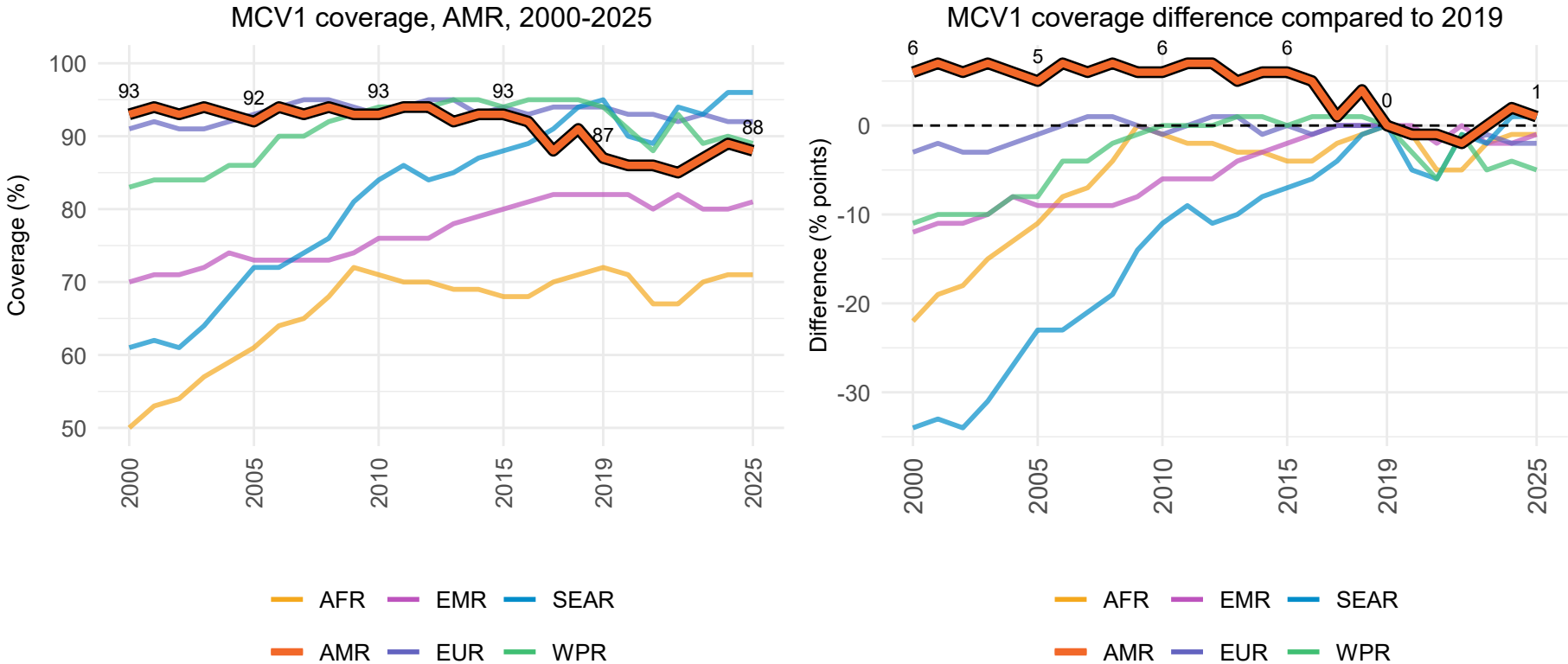
MCV1 coverage, by country, AMR, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Countries ordered based on descending coverage in 2025

This heatmap shows MCV1 coverage, by region and year. Red indicates low coverage (<60%) and green indicates high coverage (≥90%). The changing colour gradient can be used to tracked changes in coverage over time and recovery from pandemic-related disruptions where applicable.

MCV1 coverage has improved since 2000 in most regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in one regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in unvaccinated children persist.



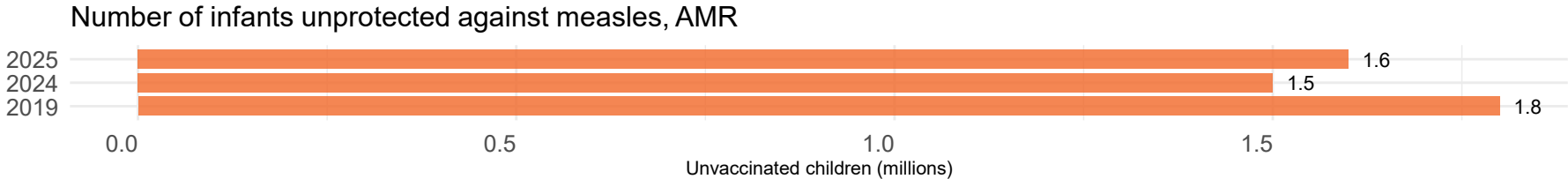
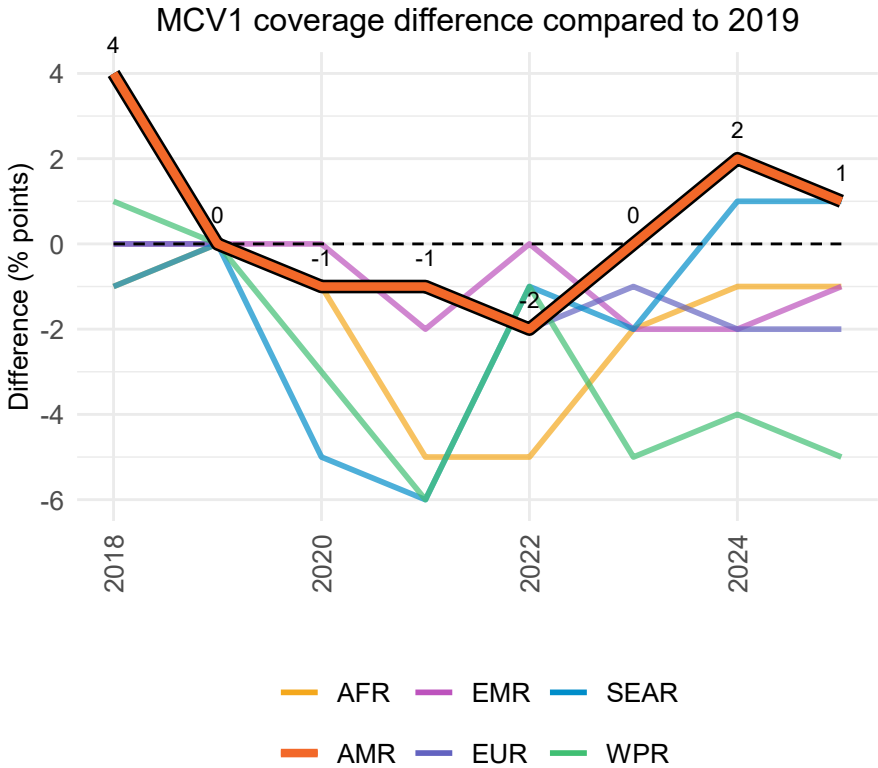
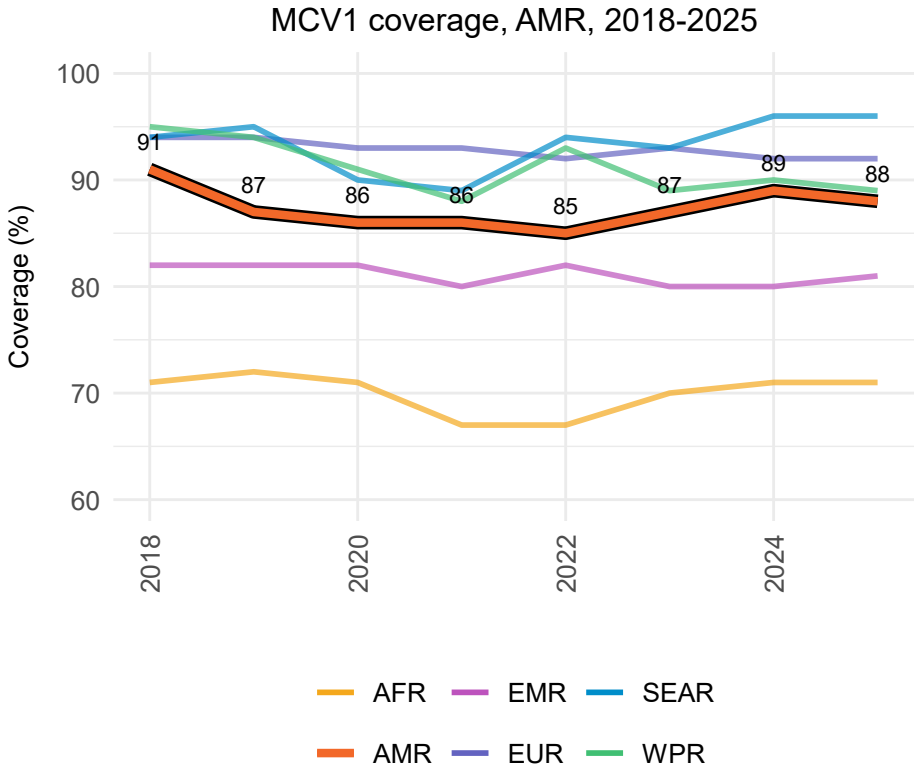
In 2025, AMR ranked number 4 out of 6 WHO regions, with MCV1 coverage of 88%.

MCV1 coverage (88%) was 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (87%).

This equates to 1.6 million unvaccinated children in 2025 compared to 1.8 million unvaccinated children in 2019.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Unvaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

MCV1 coverage improved between 2024 and 2025 in one regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in one regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in unvaccinated children persist.



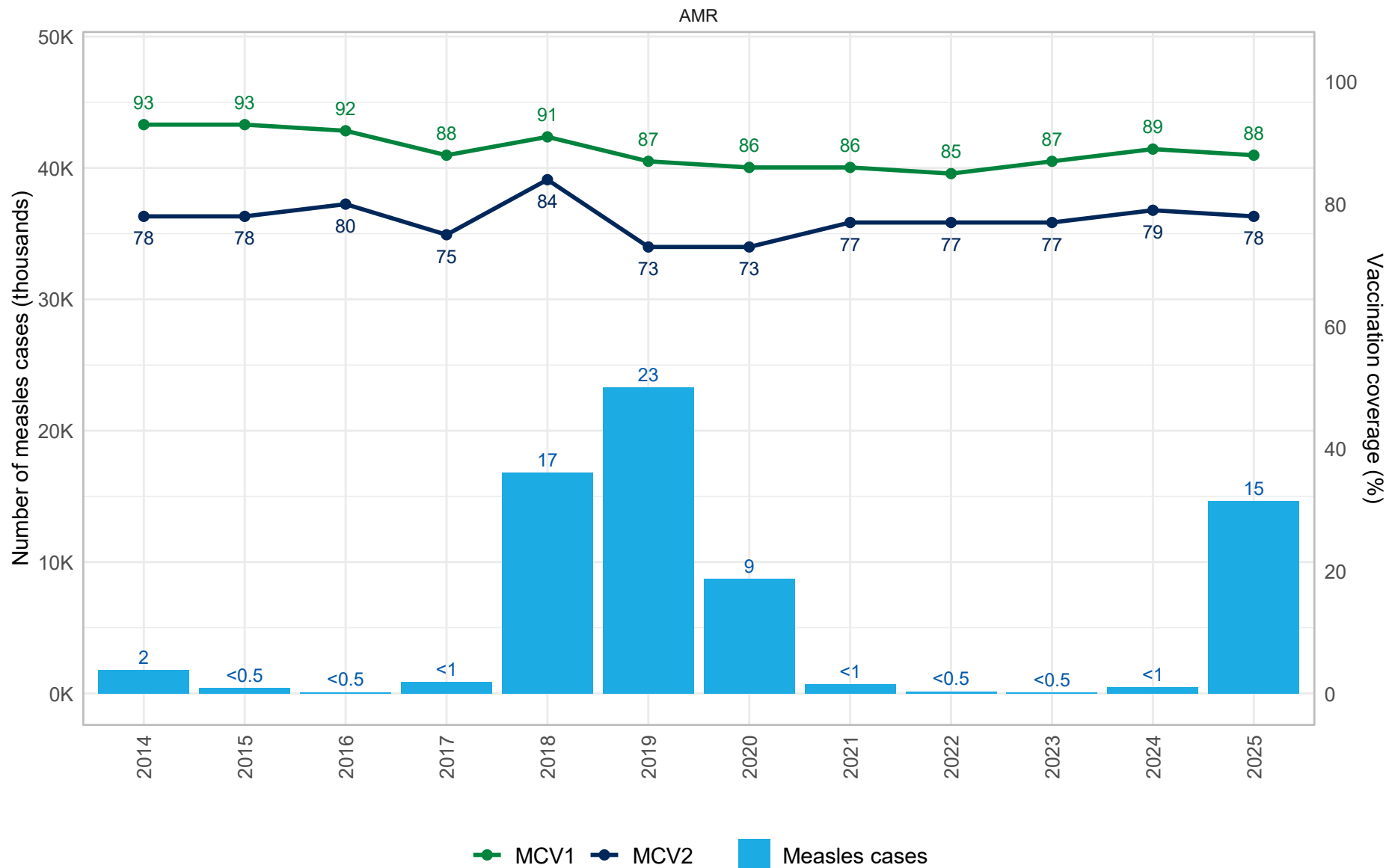
In 2025, AMR ranked number 4 out of 6 WHO regions, with MCV1 coverage of 88%.

MCV1 coverage (88%) was 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (87%).

This equates to 1.6 million unvaccinated children in 2025 compared to 1.8 million unvaccinated children in 2019.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Unvaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

Trends in the number of measles cases and MCV coverage, 2014-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision;
 Reported measles and rubella cases and incidence rates by WHO Member States, as of 12 June 2026.
 Provisional data based on monthly data reported to WHO (Geneva) as of 12 June 2026.

This chart shows trends in the number of measles cases and MCV coverage (AMR).

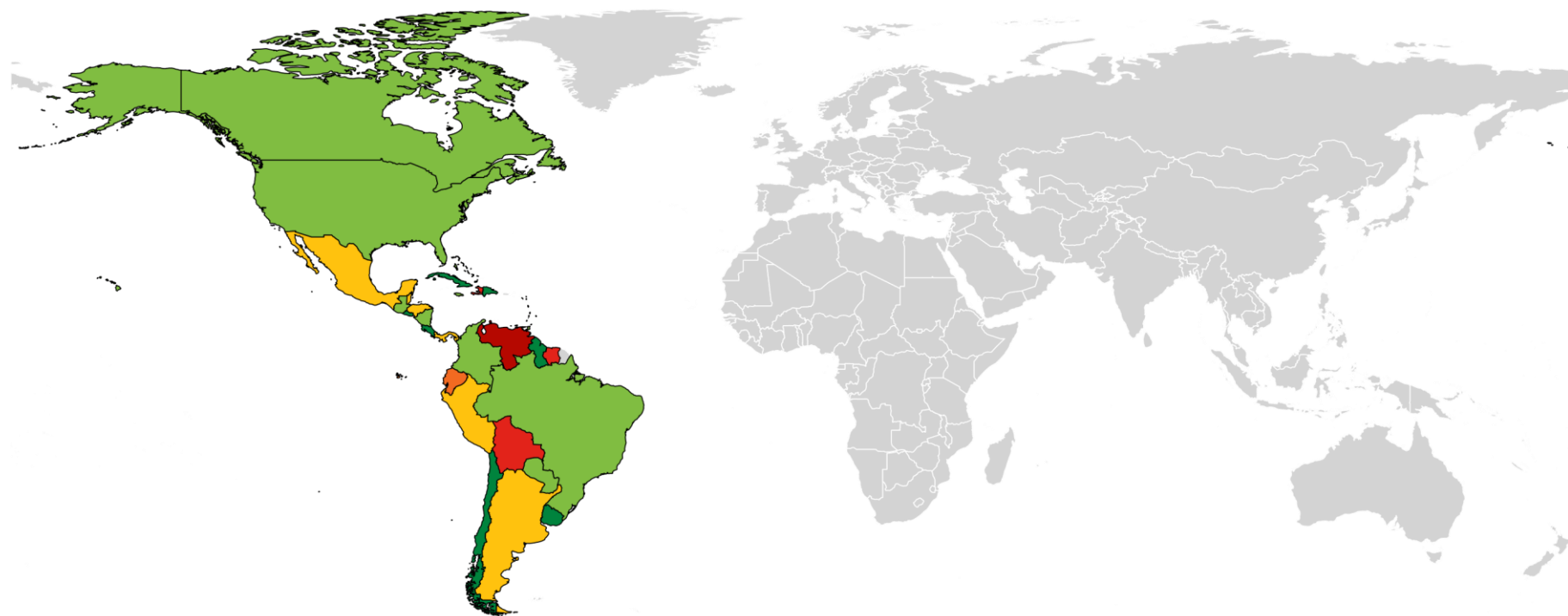
In 2025, there were 14,635 confirmed measles cases - an increase from 464 in 2024.

Measles cases were reported in 12 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, United States, and Uruguay). Mexico reported the highest number of cases (n=6,586), accounting for 45% of total cases in the region.

Very high vaccination coverage is necessary to interrupt measles transmission due to the virus's high transmissibility. The WHO recommends a minimum of 95% coverage with two doses of MCV through routine immunization services.

In 2025, 20 countries achieved at least 90% MCV1 coverage, while 4 had coverage below 70%.

MCV1 Coverage (%), AMR, 2025



MCV1 coverage (%) ■ <60 ■ 60-69 ■ 70-79 ■ 80-89 ■ 90-94 ■ >=95

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale. This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

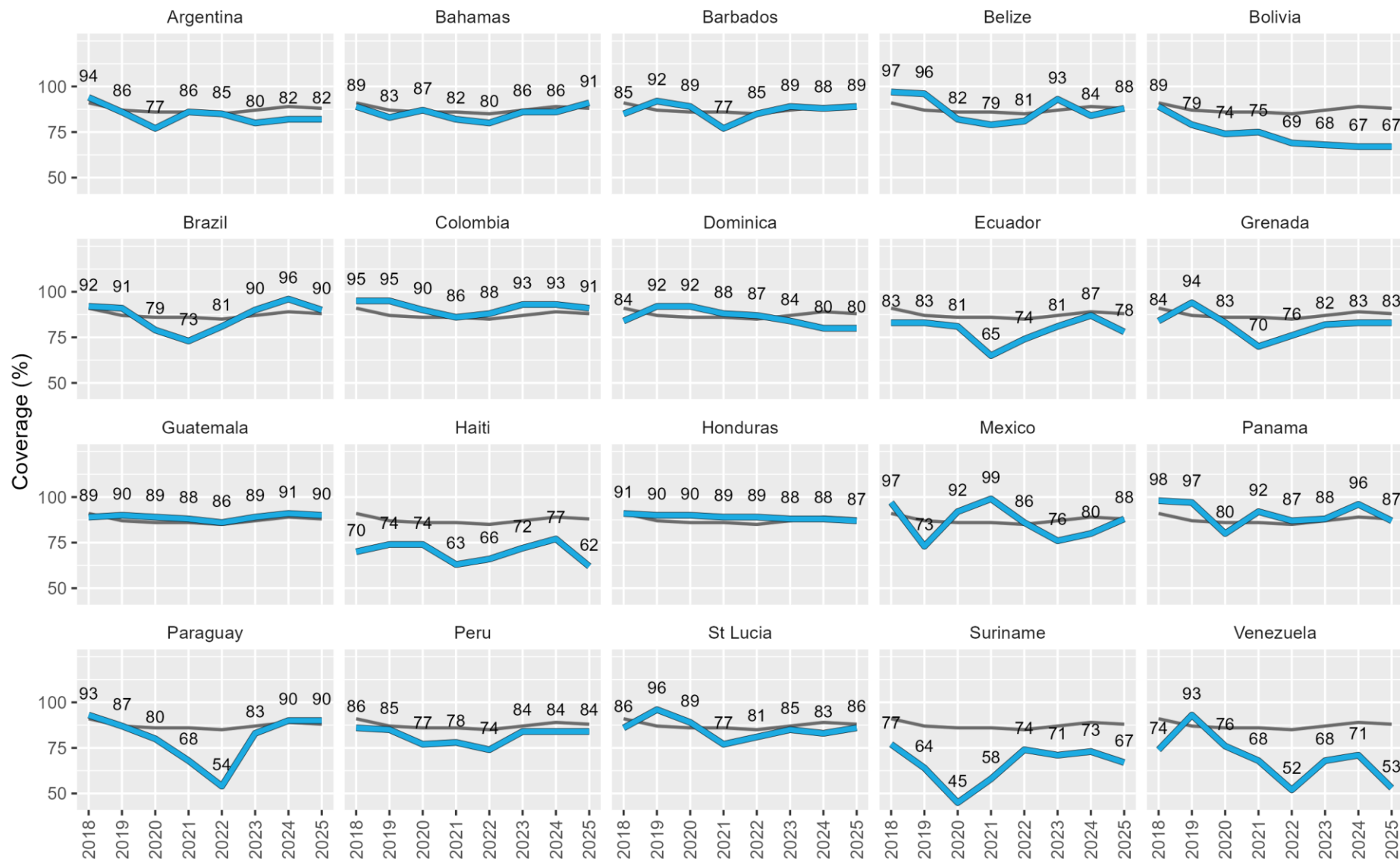
In AMR, 4 out of 35 (11%) countries had MCV1 coverage below 70% in 2025. These are Bolivia, Haiti, Suriname, and Venezuela.

These countries account for approximately 944,000 (7%) of the total annual cohort of surviving infants in the region.

There were 20 (57%) countries that achieved MCV1 of 90% or higher, accounting for 8.5 million (65%) of the total cohort.

Coverage of MCV1, by country, AMR, 2018-2025

Showing top 20 countries with the lowest coverage in 2025



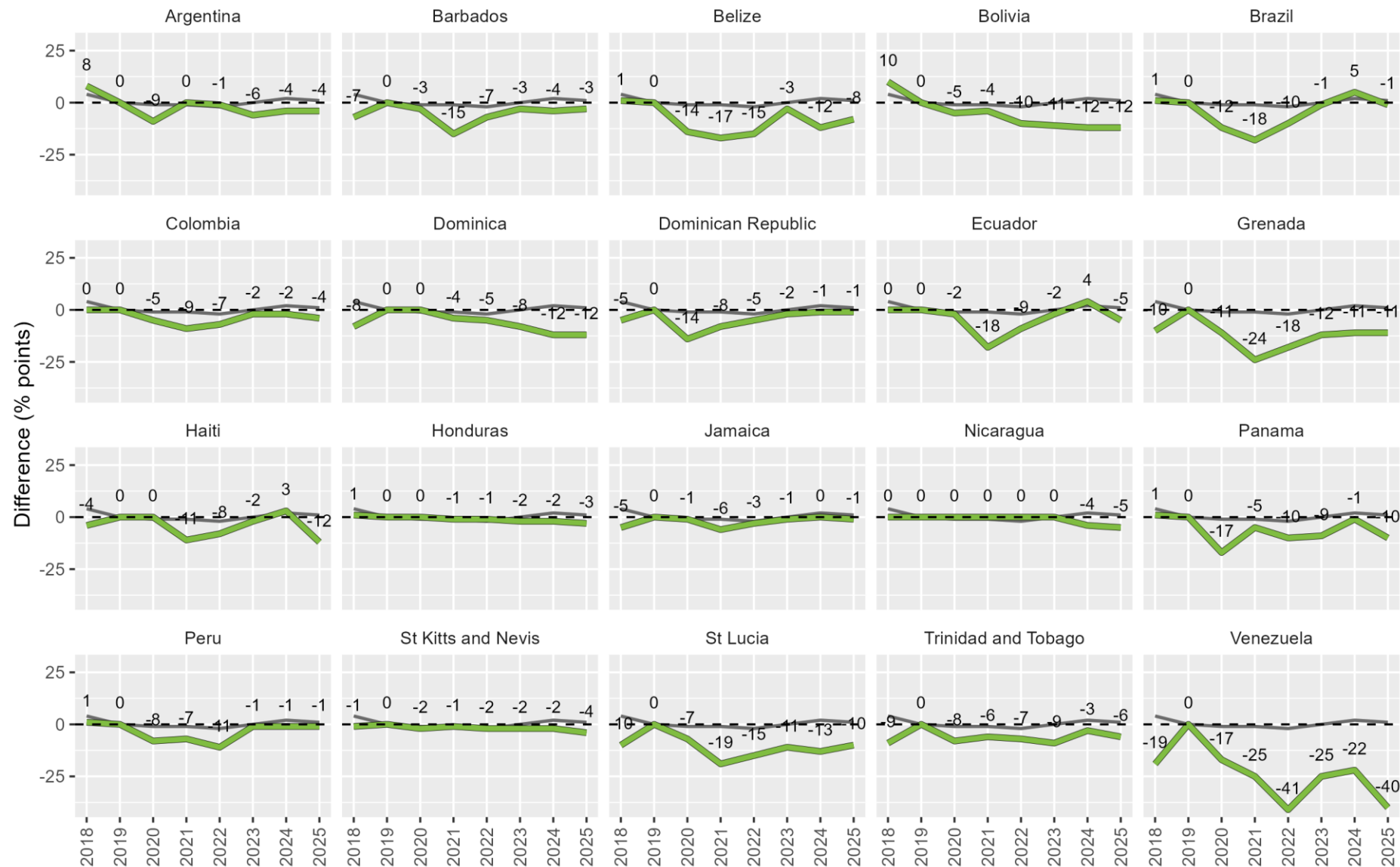
Among the 20 countries with the lowest MCV1 coverage in 2025, Bahamas and Colombia had the highest coverage (91%), while Venezuela had the lowest coverage (53%).

MCV1 coverage increased in 5 out of these 20 countries between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was 8 percentage points in Mexico from 80% to 88%.

9 countries saw a decrease in coverage (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Suriname, and Venezuela). The largest decline was 18% points in Venezuela from 71% to 53%. Coverage remained constant between 2024 and 2025 in the remaining 6 countries.

In 2025, 5 out of these 20 countries had achieved MCV1 coverage of at least 90%.

MCV1 coverage difference compared to 2019, by country, AMR, 2018-2025

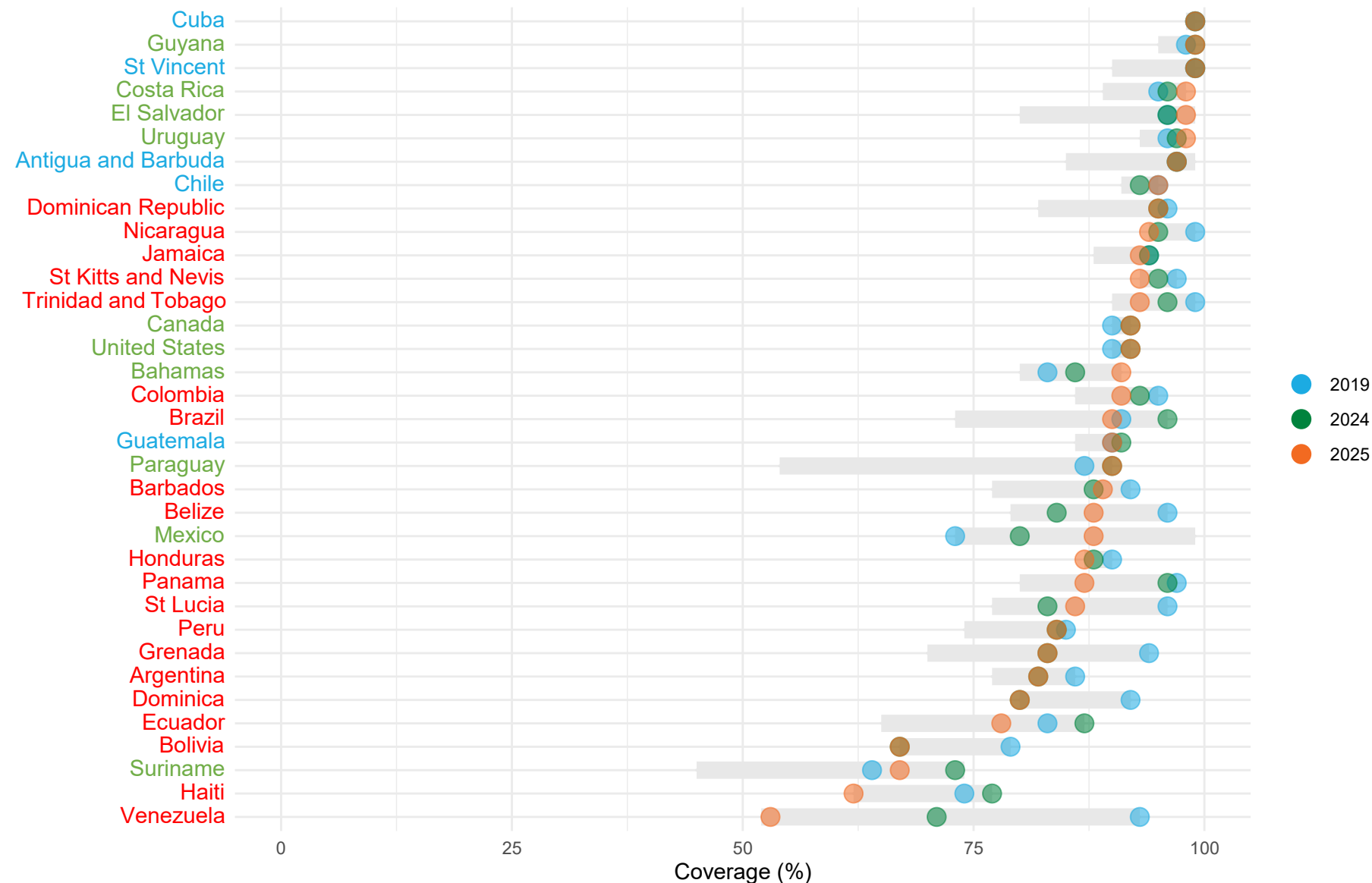


This chart shows the difference in MCV1 coverage compared to 2019, for the 20 countries with the largest declines in coverage between 2019 and 2025. Among the 20 countries with the largest declines in MCV1 coverage between 2019 and 2025, Coverage was not higher in 2025 compared to 2019 in any of these 20 countries. Coverage was lower than in 2019 in 20 of these 20 countries (Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela). The largest decline in coverage was 40% points in Venezuela from 93% in 2019 to 53% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage difference for reference compared to 2019, values above zero indicate coverage n percentage points higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage n percentage points lower than in 2019

MCV1 coverage, by country, AMR, 2019-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years. Countries are arranged by high to low coverage in 2025 and coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019. An asterisk (*) indicates countries aiming to catch-up children missed since 2019 through a Big Catch-up Plan, supported by financing from The Gavi Alliance.

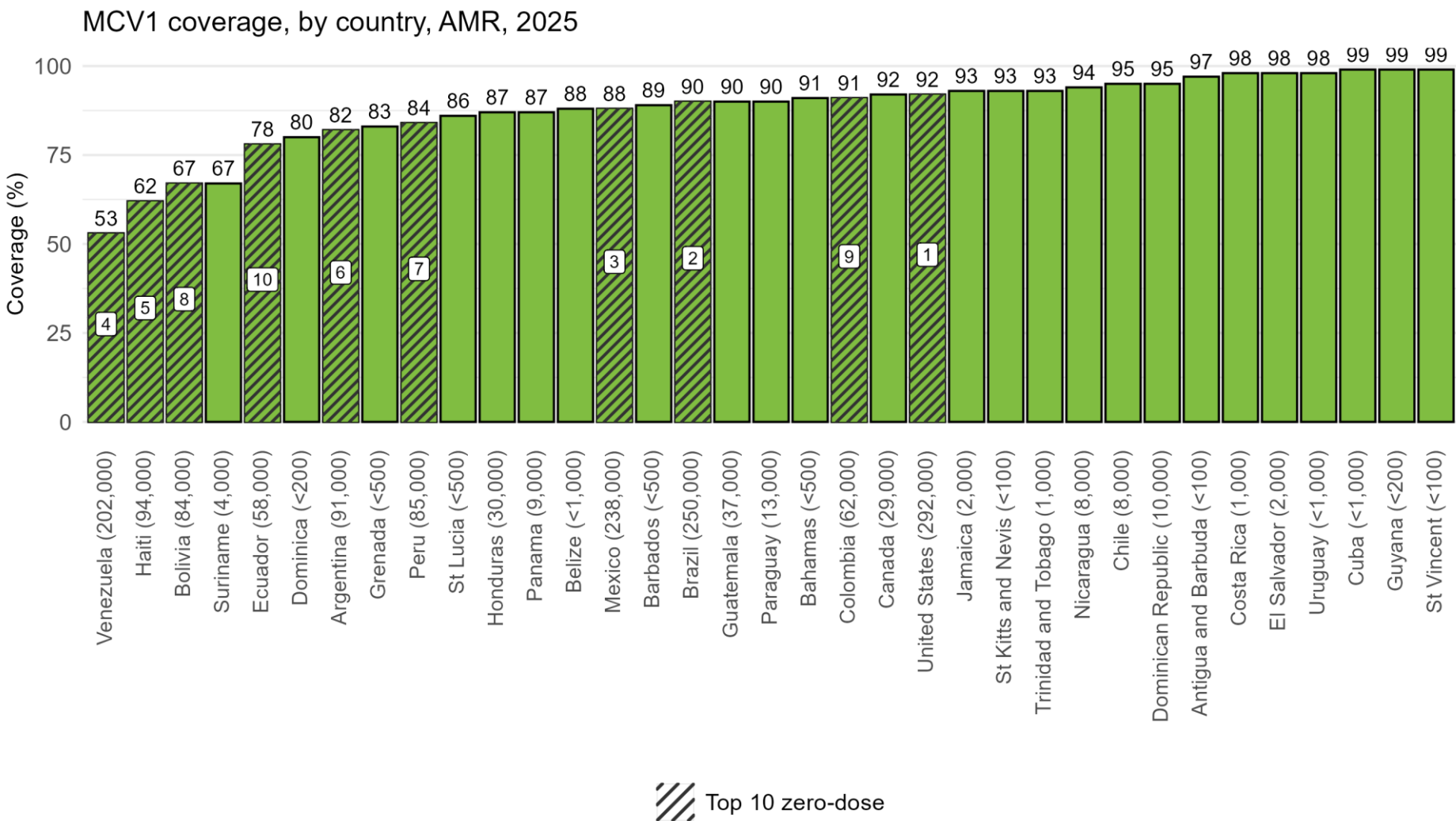
This chart shows the range of MCV1 coverage across years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by country. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels and progress beyond 2019.

In 2024, 17 (out of 35) countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 13 countries had lower MCV1 coverage than in 2024.

In 2025, 20 countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, Venezuela and Haiti had the lowest MCV1 coverage, while United States and Brazil had the highest number of unvaccinated children, highlighting the need to consider both coverage and absolute numbers to identify all vulnerable populations.



This chart shows MCV1 coverage in countries in AMR from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most unvaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, MCV1 coverage ranged from 53% in Venezuela to 99% in Cuba, Guyana, and St Vincent.

20 out of 35 (57%) countries had coverage of at least 90%.

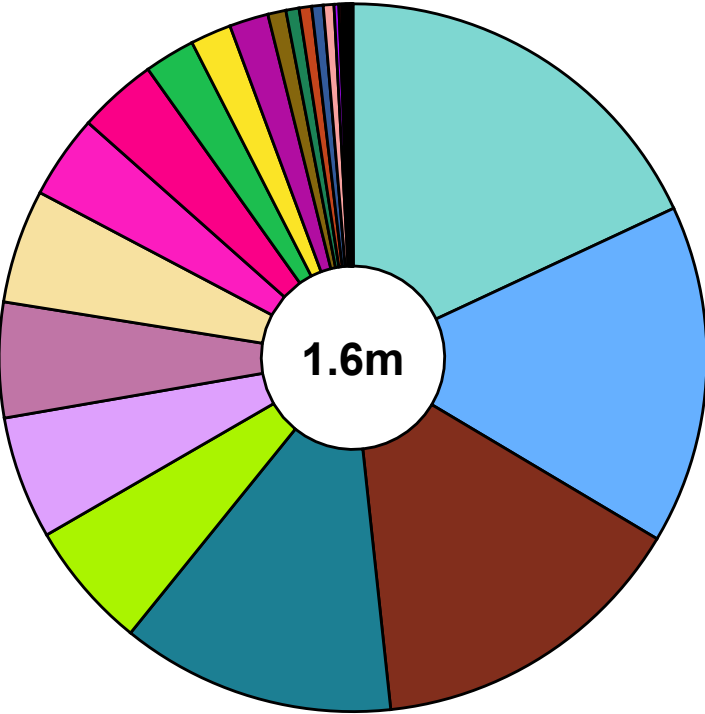
United States had MCV1 coverage of 92% and the highest absolute number of unvaccinated children in the region, followed by Brazil.

Large cohort countries may have high numbers of unvaccinated children despite high vaccine coverage. It is advantageous to look at both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not missed.

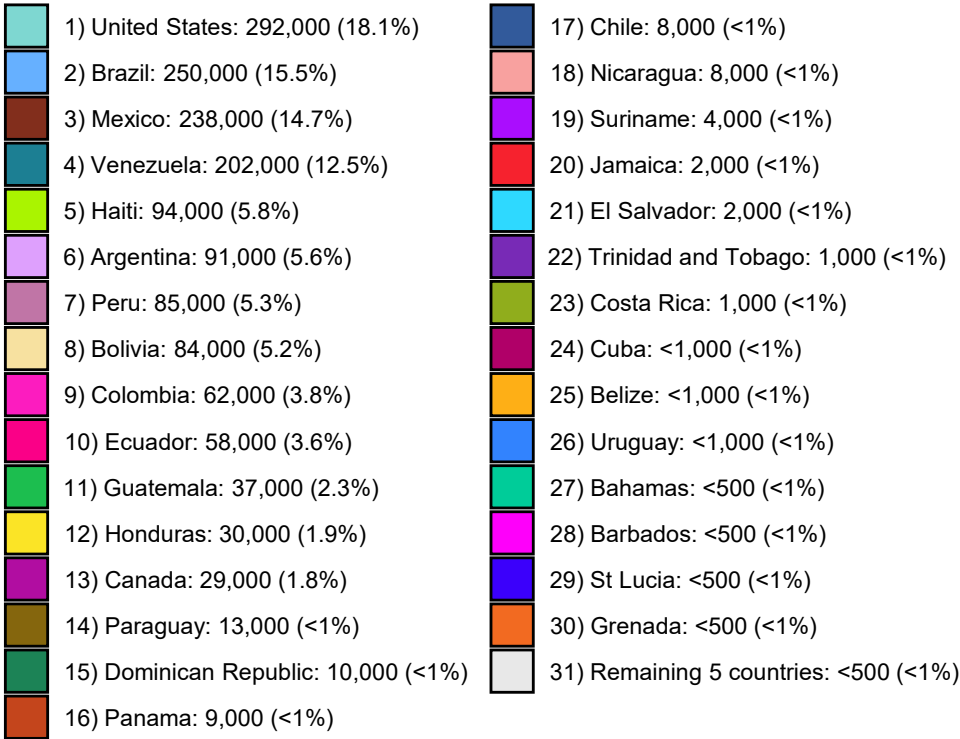
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Bars are ranked by ascending coverage.
Numbers in bubbles display top 10 rank based on absolute number of unvaccinated children. Number in parentheses shows number of unvaccinated children.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half of all children unprotected against measles in AMR, with United States contributing the highest share.

MCV1 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



MCV1 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half (60.8%) of all children unprotected against measles in AMR.

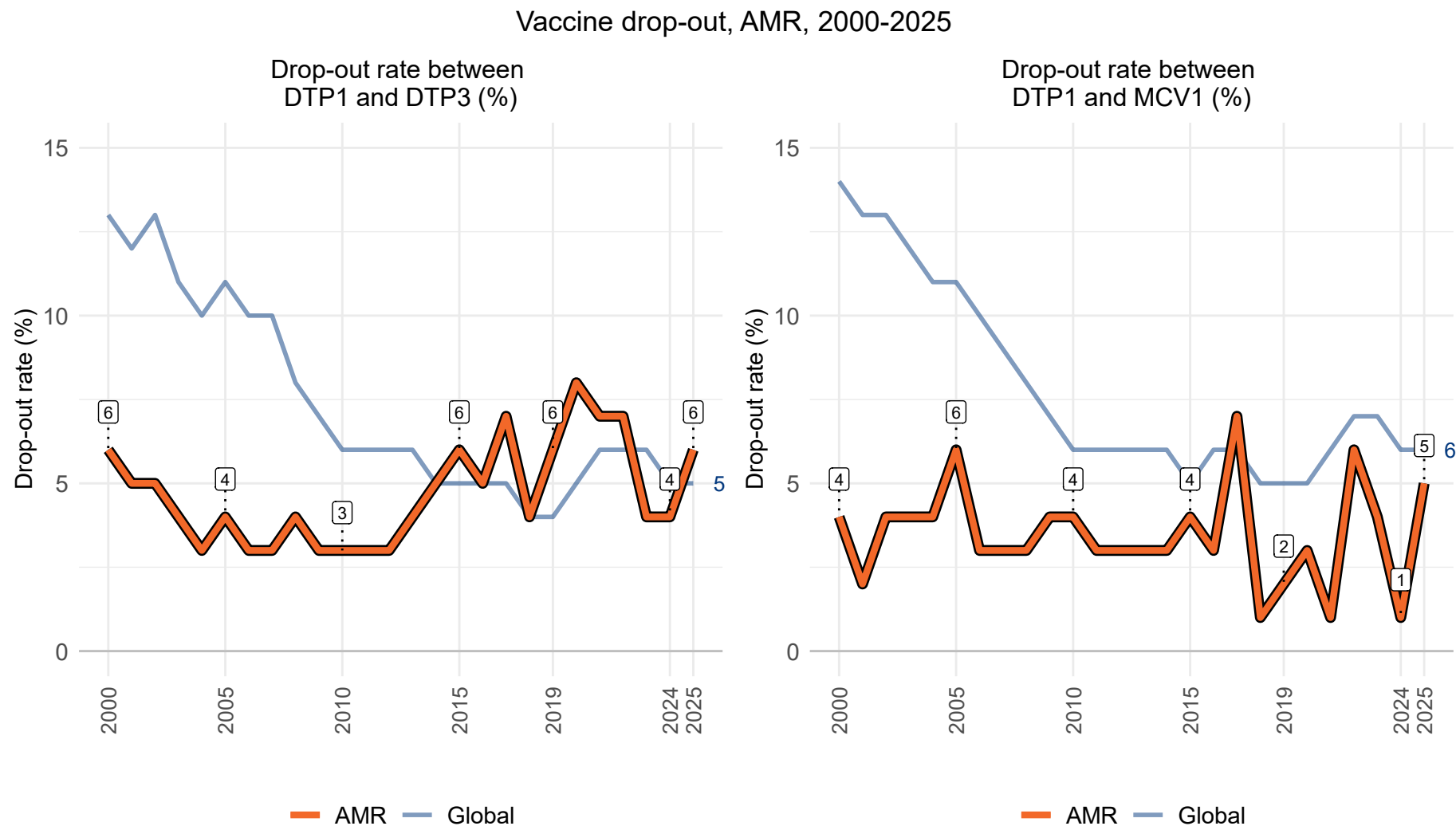
United States had the highest number of children who did not receive MCV1 (n=292,000), which is approximately 18.1% of all children unprotected against measles in AMR (n=1.6 million).

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number in legend corresponds to region ranking based on highest to lowest absolute number of unvaccinated children and reflects order of pie slices.

Childhood immunization: Additional charts

In 2025, DTP1 and DTP3/MCV1 drop-out was moderate in AMR



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Drop-out rates show the % of children who received DTP1, but not DTP3/MCV1. Low drop-out rates indicate high retention of children in immunization programmes.

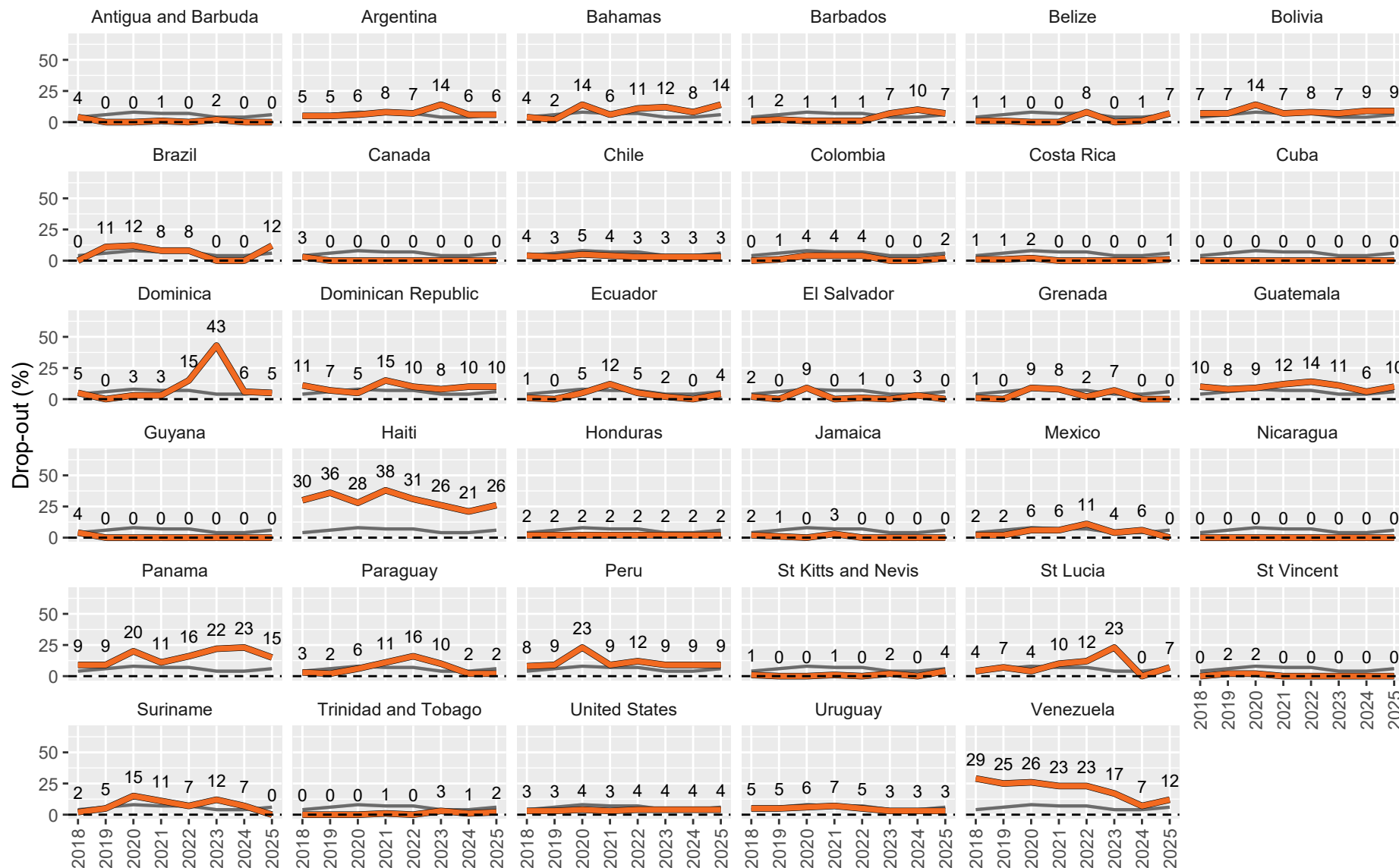
This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and DTP3, and DTP1 and MCV1.

In 2025, 6% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3 (left), and 5% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1 (right).

The medium DTP drop-out rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life. The medium DTP-MCV drop-out rates imply moderate retention in immunization programmes and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy (up to one year).

In 2025, AMR DTP drop-out was higher and DTP-MCV drop-out was higher than global drop-out rates, respectively.

Drop-out between DTP1 and DTP3 (%), by country, AMR, 2018-2025



This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and DTP3 by country.

In 2025, Haiti had the highest drop-out with 26% of children who received DTP1 not receiving DTP3.

Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, Cuba, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, St Vincent, and Suriname had the lowest DTP drop-out (0%). Zero drop-out indicates that near enough all children that received DTP1 also received DTP3.

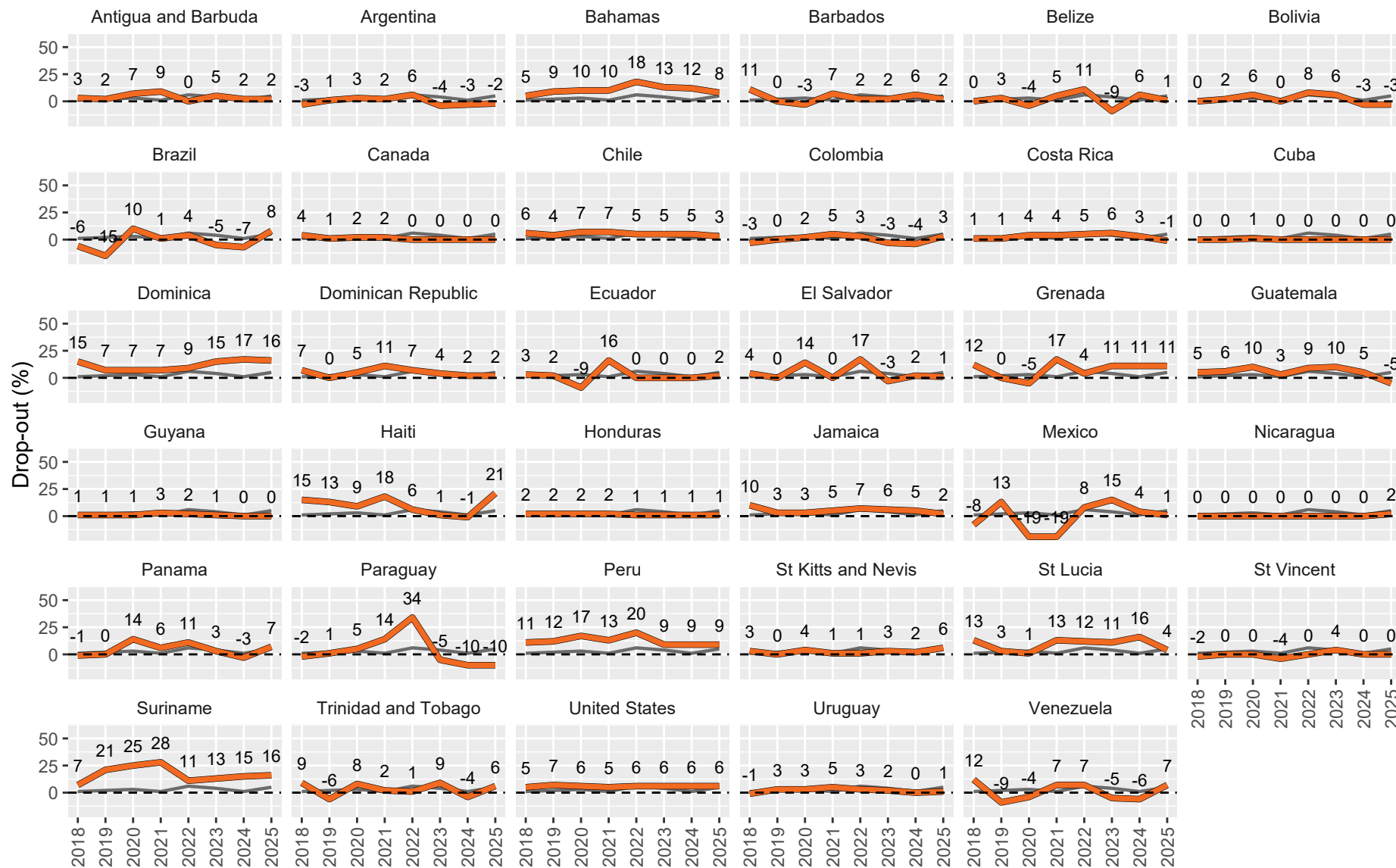
5 countries had DTP drop-out of more than 10%.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional dropout for reference

Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Drop-out between DTP1 and MCV1 (%), by country, AMR, 2018-2025



This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and MCV1 by country.

In 2025, Haiti had the highest drop-out with 21% of children who received DTP1 not receiving MCV1.

Canada, Cuba, Guyana, and St Vincent had the lowest DTP-MCV drop-out (0%).

4 countries had DTP-MCV drop-out of more than 10%.

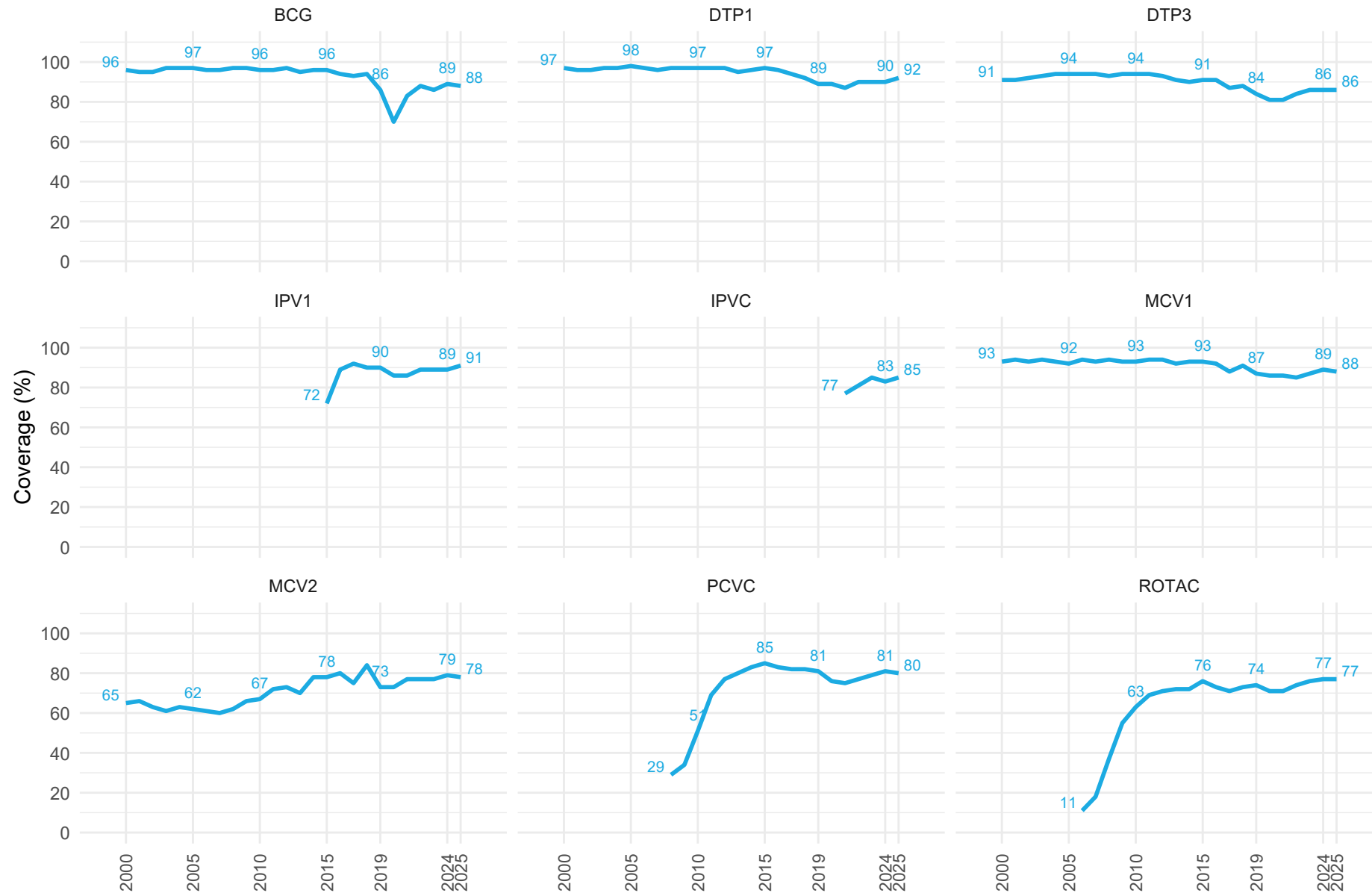
There were 5 countries with negative DTP-MCV dropout (ie. more children received MCV1 than DTP1).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional dropout for reference

Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Coverage of selected routine vaccines, AMR, 2000-2025



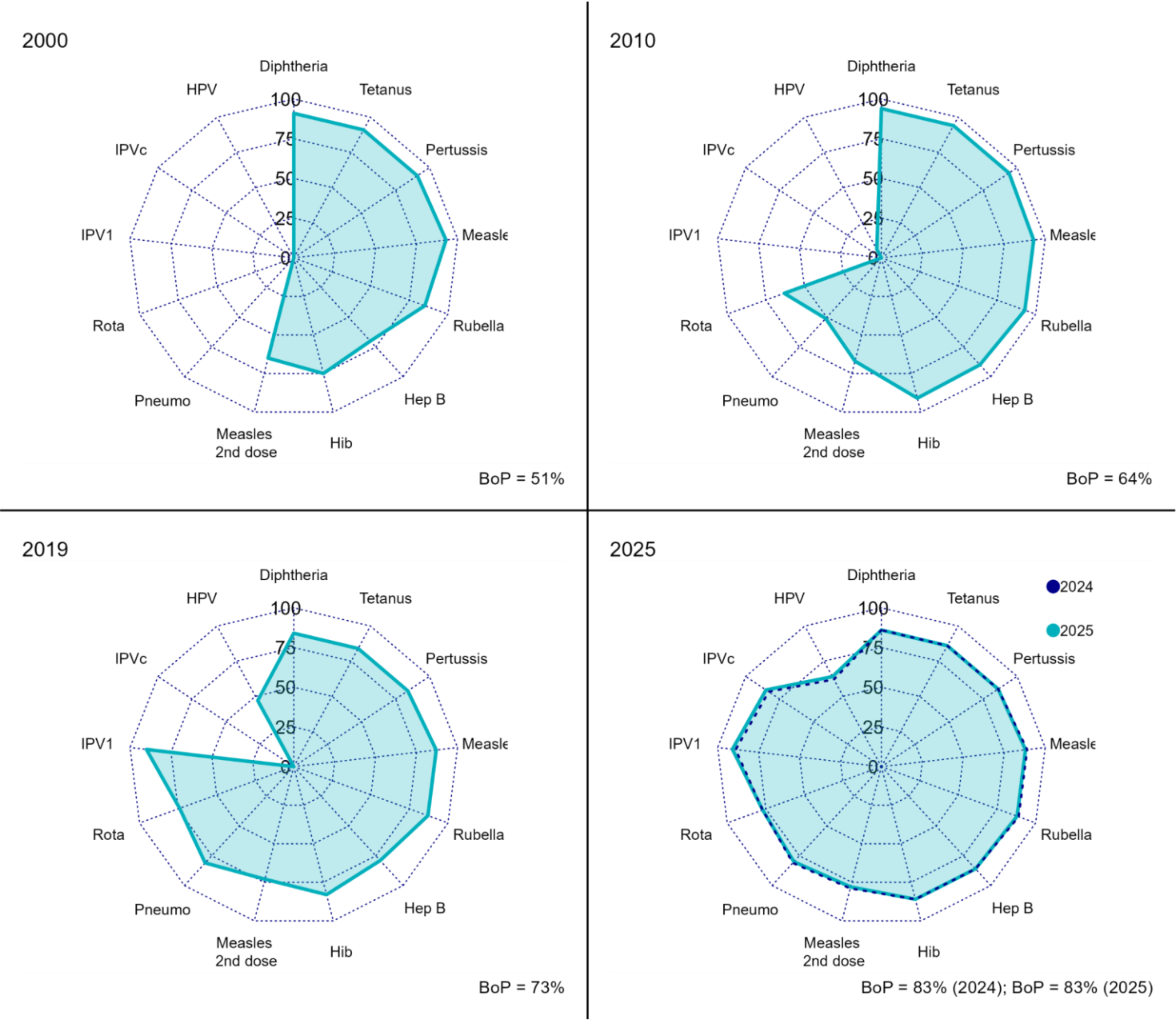
This chart shows coverage trends for 9 core routine vaccines recommended in childhood.

The steep increasing trends in coverage of IPV, MCV2, PCVC and RotaC is in-part related to increasing introduction in countries, along with improved coverage.

In 2025, ROTAC had the lowest coverage of all vaccines (77%), followed by MCV2 (78%).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Breadth of Protection, AMR, 2000-2025



Breadth of protection (BOP) is a combination of the number of vaccines in a country's national immunization programme and the coverage achieved for each vaccine.

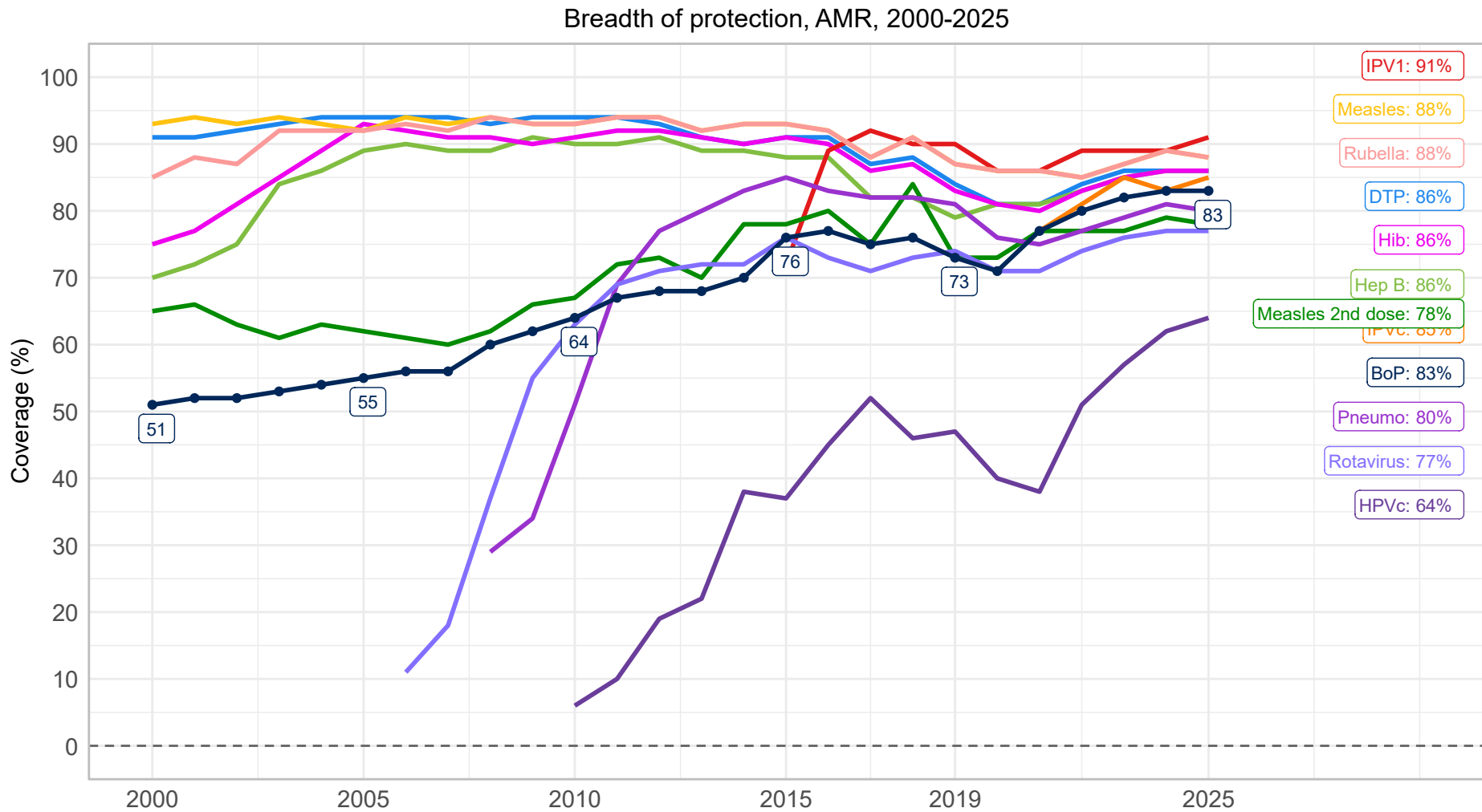
The radar chart displays the BOP (shaded area) and vaccine coverage (points), by year.

BOP increased from 51% in 2000 to 83% in 2025. This increase since 2000 is a result of incremental improvement in introducing new vaccines and expanding vaccination services to previously missed populations.

Enhancing BOP now depends partly on improving the coverage of HPV, ROTAC, and MCV2 - vaccines with coverage less than 80% in 2025.

Breadth of protection = ((DTP3 x 3) + HepB3 + Hib3 + IPV1 + IPVc + MCV1 + MCV2 + PCV3 + RCV1 + RotaC + HPV) / 13

Breadth of protection with all recommended antigens has increased by more than half since 2000, but reaching the next gains depends on closing coverage gaps in newer vaccines still below 83%.



Breadth of protection (BOP) is a combination of the number of vaccines in a country's national immunization programme and the coverage achieved for each vaccine.

The radar chart displays the BOP (shaded area) and vaccine coverage (points), by year.

BOP increased from 51% in 2000 to 83% in 2025. This increase since 2000 is a result of incremental improvement in introducing new vaccines and expanding vaccination services to previously missed populations.

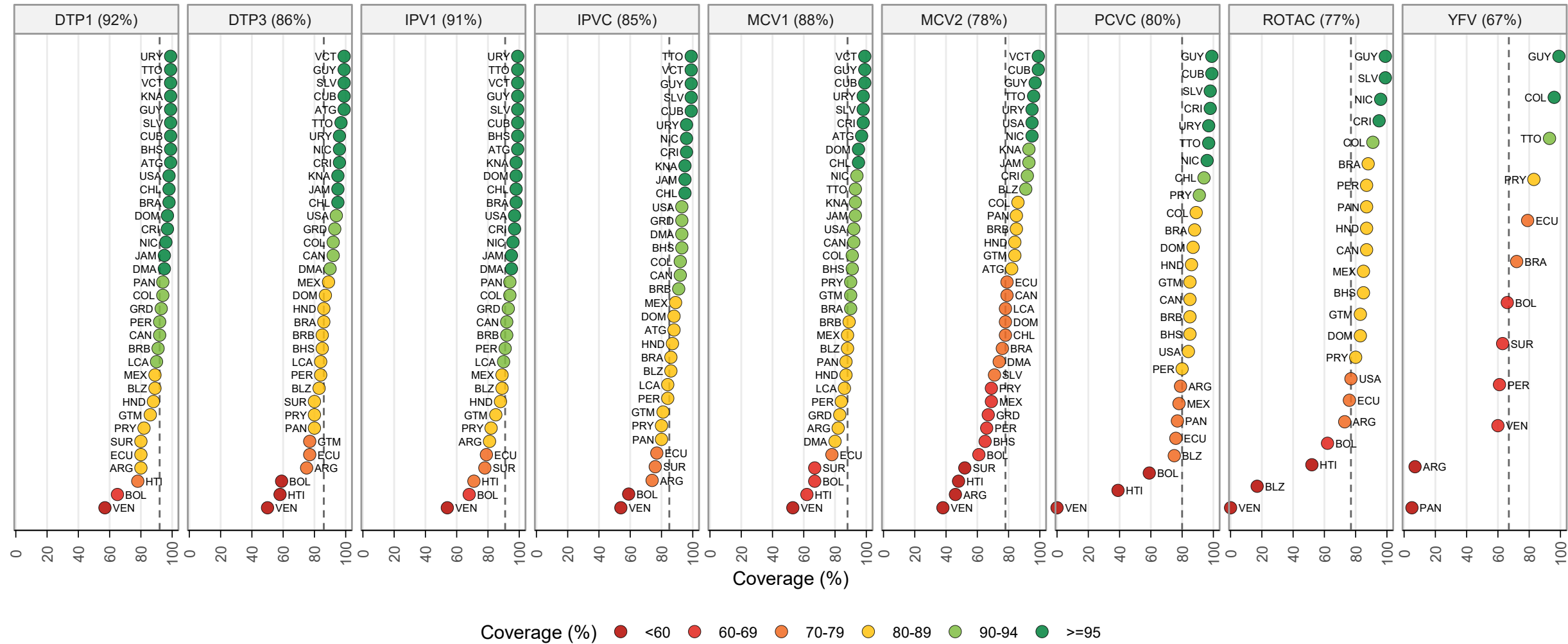
Enhancing BOP now depends partly on improving the coverage of HPV, ROTAC, and MCV2 - vaccines with coverage less than 80% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Breadth of protection (BoP) = ((DTP3 x 3) + HepB3 + Hib3 + IPV1 +IPVC + MCV1 + MCV2 + PCVC + RCV1 + RotaC + HPVc) / 13

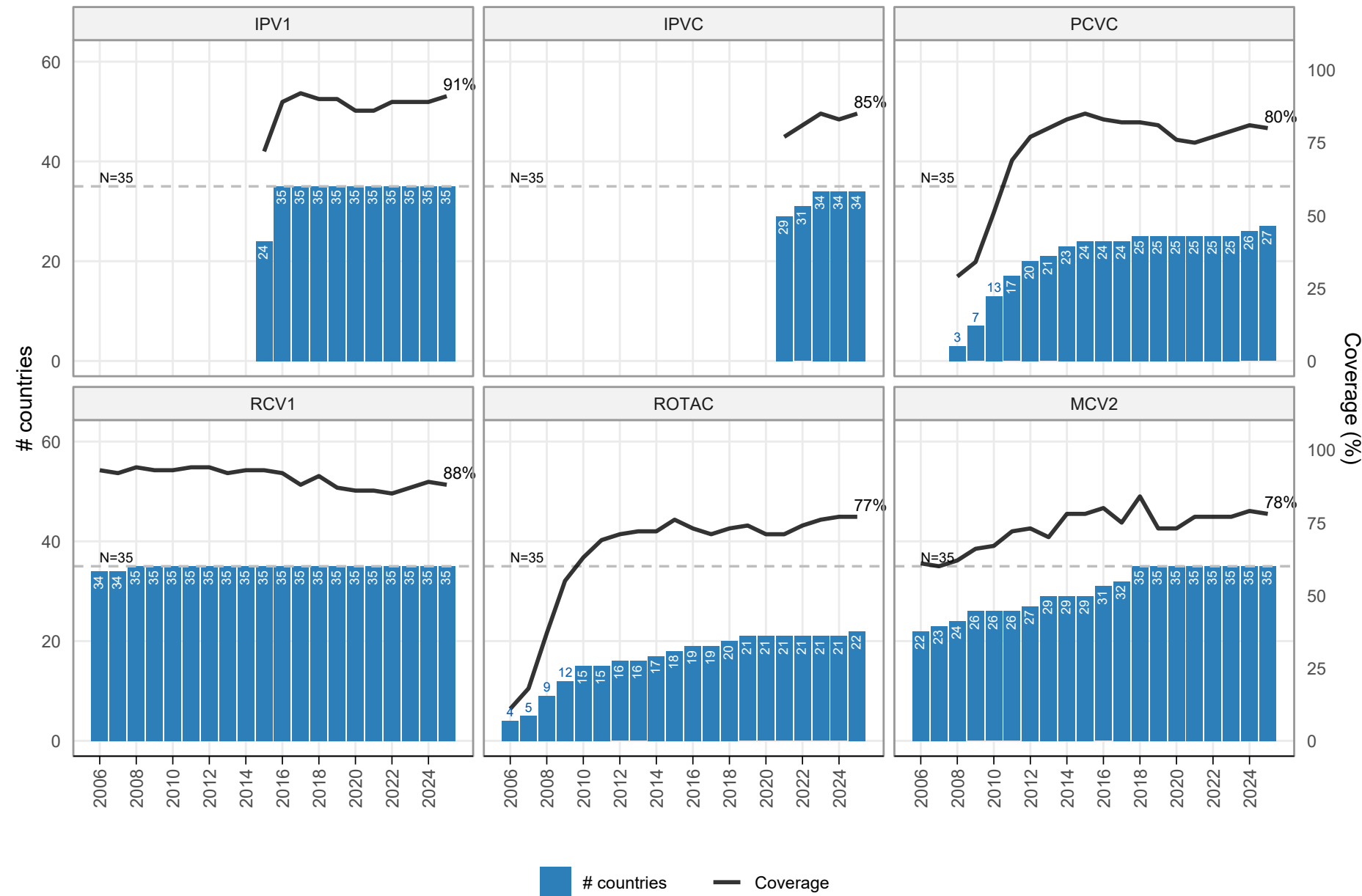
Regional average coverage masks variation between countries across all vaccines, highlighting heterogeneity in immunization performance and the need for targeted, country-specific strategies to reach underserved populations.

Vaccine coverage (%), by country, AMR, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Countries are ranked within each region. Country ISO codes displayed. Regional average coverage is shown in the headers and by the dashed line.

Trends in number of countries with WUENIC estimates and coverage, AMR, 2006-2025



This chart coverage progress of selected vaccines alongside number of countries with introductions to aid understanding of progress.

WUENIC starts producing estimates from the first year a country reports data. For new vaccines, this is often the year of, or the year year after a vaccine in introduced. As such, the numbers serve as a proxy for year of introduction.

As WUENIC has evolved and SAGE recommendations updated, more vaccines have been added to the estimation process. Where estimates were started after 2006, the first year of estimation is indicated by the vertical dashed line.

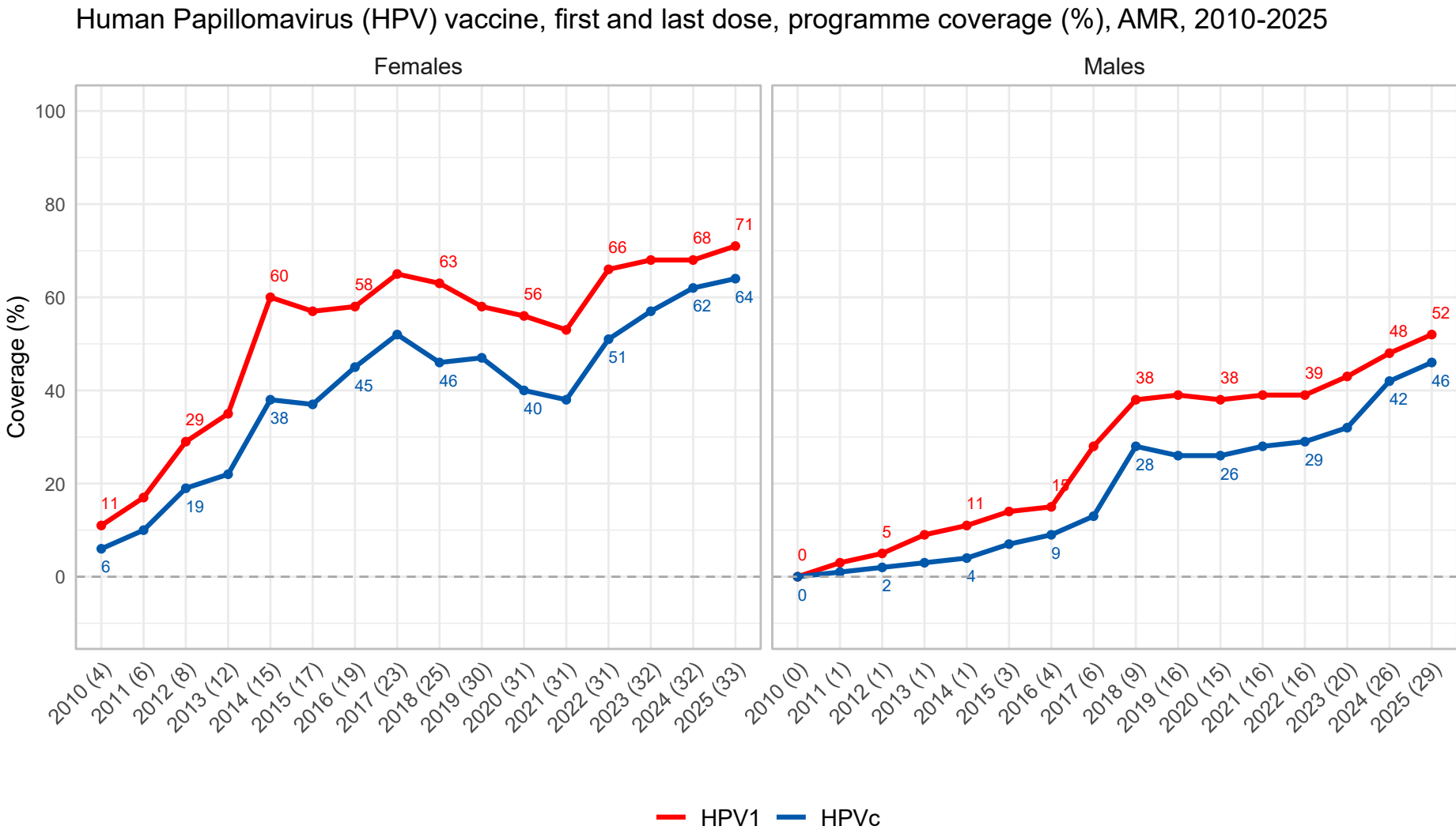
The total number of countries that are recommended for each vaccine is indicated by the dashed horizontal line and corresponding value.

Countries without the vaccine are included in aggregates as 0.

HPV vaccination

Methods: • [Bruni et al. 2021, HPV vaccination introduction worldwide and WHO and UNICEF estimates of national HPV immunization coverage 2010–2019 \(supplementary materials\).](#)

In 2025, HPV last dose coverage among girls increased to 64% and coverage among boys increased to 46%. Increases are driven by new introductions, national scale up and 1-dose schedule implementation.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number of countries with HPV vaccination are indicated in parentheses. Countries without introduction are included in aggregates using a value of zero for the estimate.

HPV programme coverage is assessed according to the national schedule, and is used for short-term performance monitoring and SDG reporting.

In 2025, first dose (HPV1) coverage among girls increased to 71% and last dose (HPVc) coverage increased to 64%.

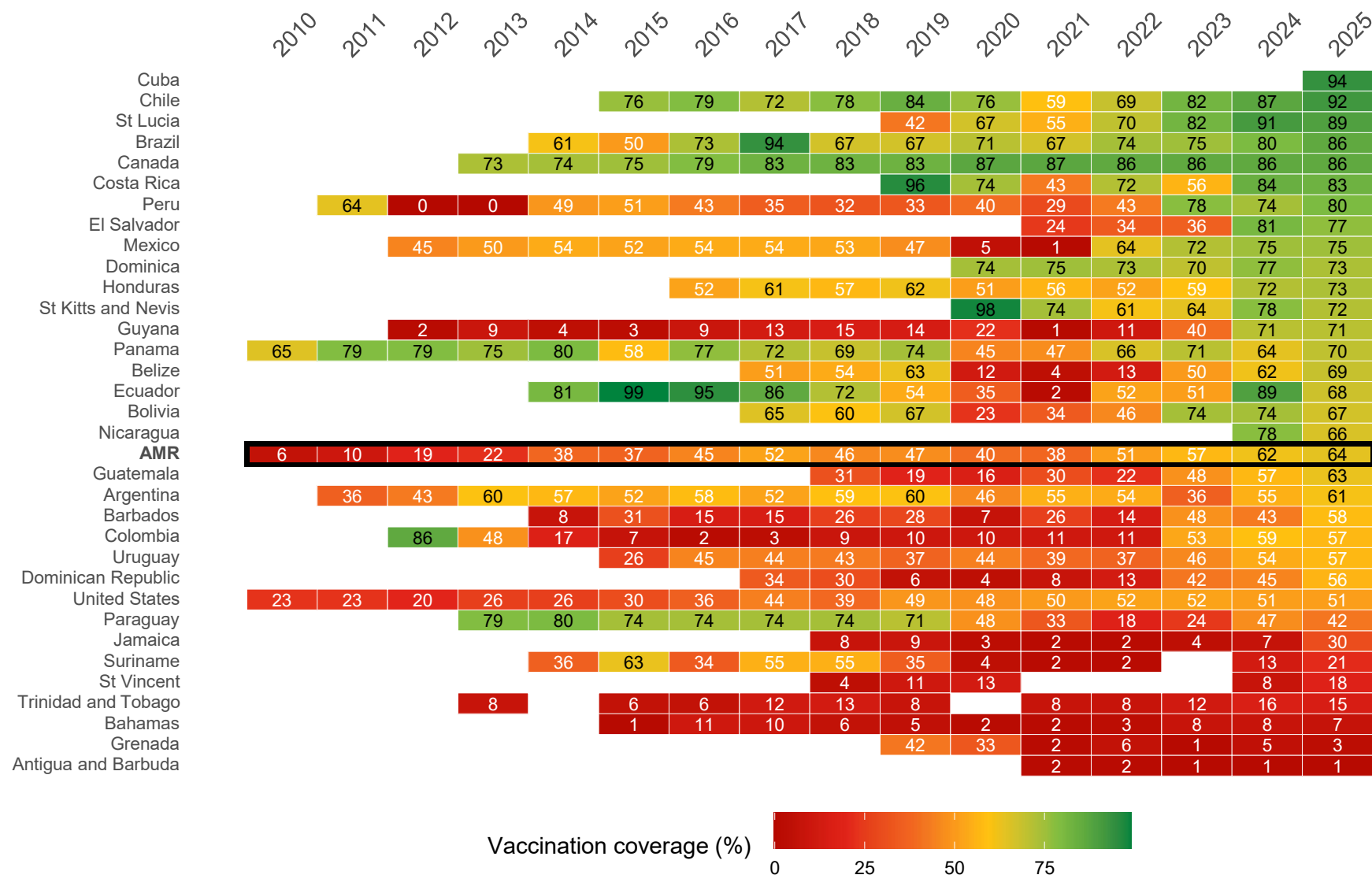
HPV1 coverage among boys increased to 52% and HPVc coverage increased to 46%.

HPV vaccine was available in 33* (out of 35) countries for girls and 29 for boys. Countries that have not introduced are included in aggregates with coverage of 0%.

Increasing coverage relies on reaching more girls and boys in existing programmes and introducing HPV vaccine in countries that have not yet introduced it.

*Includes partial introductions

HPVc programme coverage, girls, by country, AMR, 2010-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: Only countries with HPV introduction and where estimates were made are displayed.
 Countries without HPV vaccination are included in the aggregate with a value of 0.
 Countries are ordered based on descending coverage in 2025.

The 'HPVc programme coverage' indicator is defined as the target population who received the last dose of HPV vaccine in the reporting year.

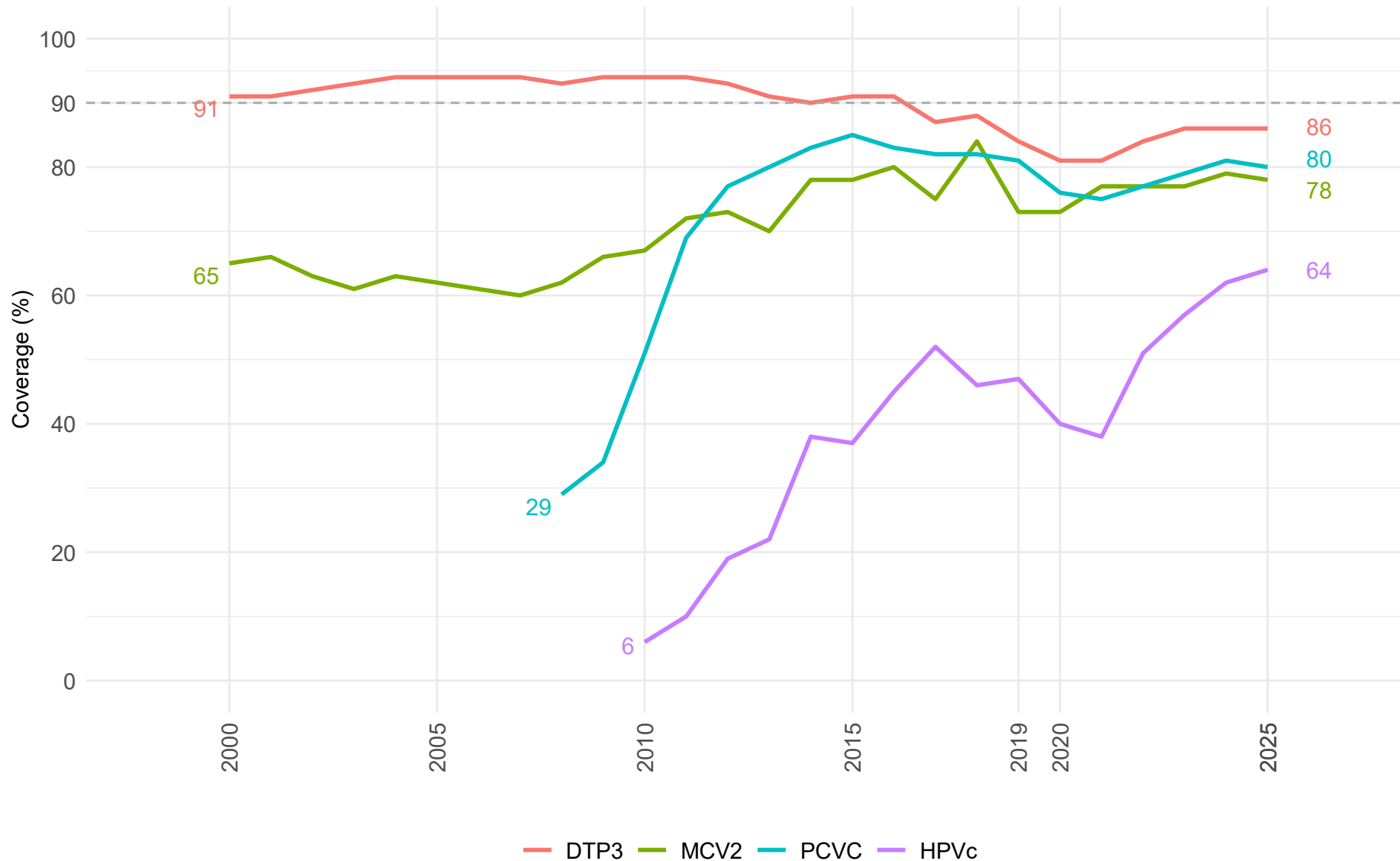
This heatmap shows HPVc programme coverage among girls, by country and year. The colour gradient is based on the best performing country.

In 2025, Cuba had the highest HPVc coverage (94%), and Antigua and Barbuda had the lowest coverage (1%).

Countries without HPV vaccine in 2025 (n=2): Haiti and Venezuela.

SDG 3.b.1

SDG 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: The four vaccination coverage indicators contribute to SDG indicator 3.b.1 are: DTP3, MCV2, PCVC and HPVc
 The global target is 90% coverage of all four antigens by 2030

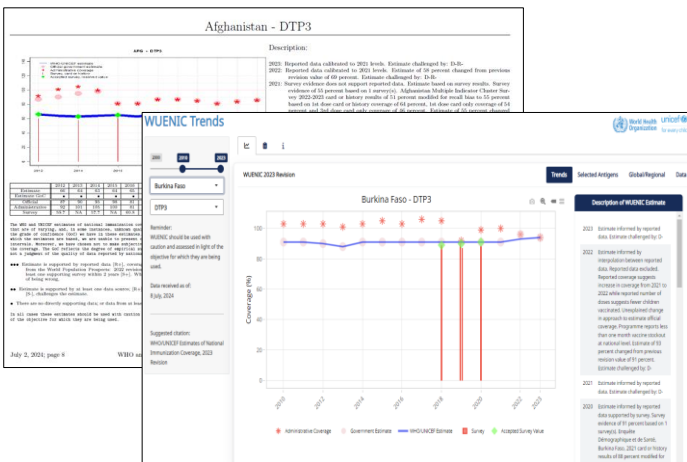
Four vaccination coverage indicators contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 3, indicator b.1: DTP3, PCVC, MCV2 and HPVc (females).

The IA2030 global target is 90% coverage of all four antigens by 2030.

In 2025, AMR had achieved at least 90% coverage of 0 out of the 4 vaccines.

Additional resources

WUENIC country profiles (PDF and interactive versions)

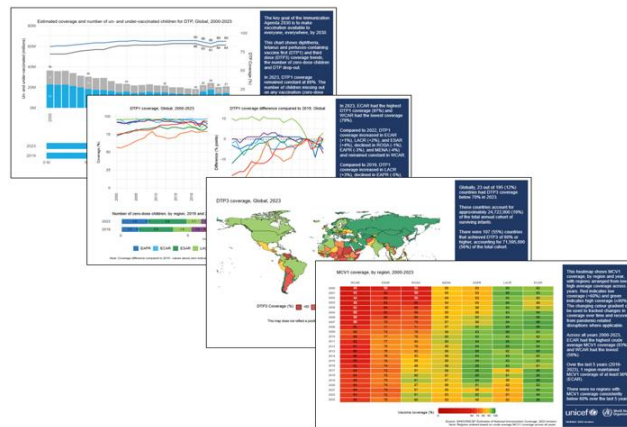


Datasets: WUENIC, HPV, survey database

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	unicef_regioiso3c	country	vaccine	year	target_grp	coverage	vaccinated	unvaccinated	target	
1	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1982	births	10	57,000	514,000	571,000	
2	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1983	births	10	56,000	503,000	559,000	
3	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1984	births	11	62,000	501,000	563,000	
4	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1985	births	17	100,000	490,000	591,000	
5	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1986	births	18	107,000	489,000	596,000	
6	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1987	births	27	161,000	434,000	595,000	
7	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1988	births	40	238,000	358,000	596,000	
8	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1989	births	38	233,000	380,000	614,000	
9	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1990	births	30	191,000	446,000	637,000	
10	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1991	births	21	134,000	505,000	640,000	
11	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1992	births	19	127,000	541,000	668,000	
12	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1993	births	17			760,000	
13	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1994	births	15			852,000	
14	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1995	births				899,000	
15	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1996	births				932,000	
16	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1997	births				962,000	
17	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1998	births				986,000	
18	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1999	births				1,013,000	
19	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	2000	births	30			1,037,000	
20	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	2001	births	43	453,000	374,000	1,007,000	
21	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	2002	births	46	467,000	548,000	1,015,000	

Country and region-specific slides:

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and African Union regions



Additional Resources

Additional immunization data resources can be found at:

<https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization/>

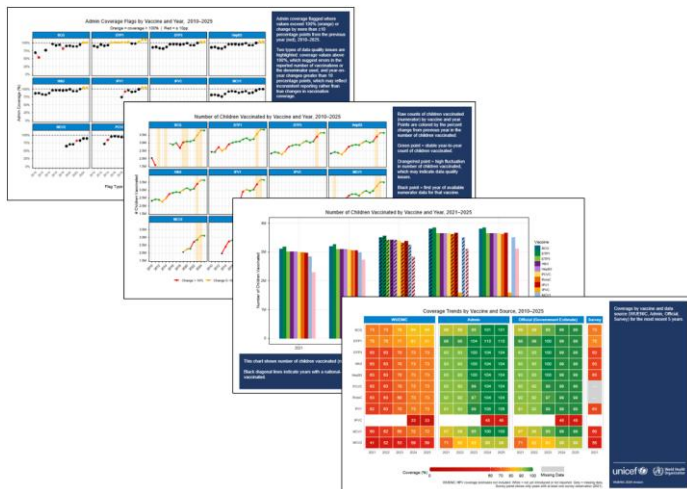
Interactive immunization regional snapshots:

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and African Union regions



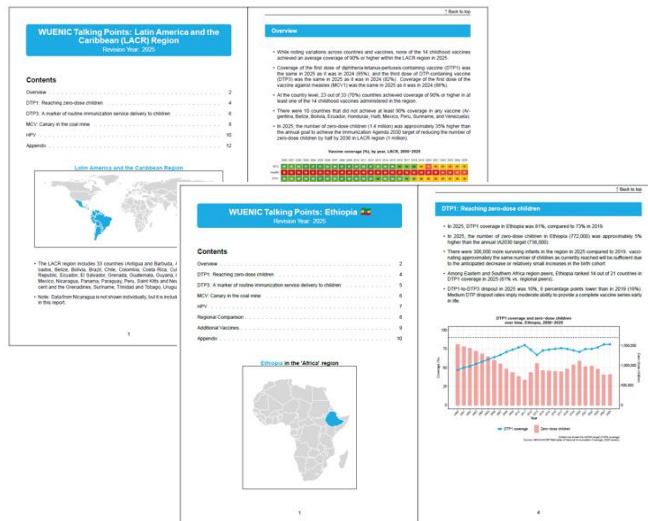
Country data quality reports

(NEW 2026)



Country and region-specific high-level talking points

(NEW 2026)



Interactive WUENIC country profiles can be found at:

<https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/wuenic-trends/>

Short feedback questionnaire

(5 minutes)

We are seeking your feedback on the global groupings (GAVI, African Union, World Bank Income, WHO and UNICEF) and country-level PowerPoint slides developed for the release of global immunization estimates. Your input will help us understand their usefulness and identify areas for improvement.

Please take a few moments to complete this short survey and have your voice heard:

<https://forms.office.com/e/Qv1HXxxNZQ>

